



The CARPENTER

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Volume XLIX No. 10

W. L. Waldron,
Route 4
BETHEL, CONN.
1929

OCTOBER, 1929

This new marking means profit and satisfaction



There's nothing better than New Improved Sheetrock for alterations and repairs. Look for the new marking on the back of each panel. The quick-working features of this highly finished product mean more profits and satisfied customers.

The new, ivory-colored Sheetrock surface is tough. It resists scuffing and abrasion. It is ready for all types of decoration. All paints spread farther. Decorating costs are reduced.

An improved gypsum core, in combination with the tough covering, gives

New Improved Sheetrock added strength and flexibility.

Nailing edges are square and uniformly thick. Board ends are more cleanly cut and the exposed core is specially hardened. Edges join accurately, providing smooth, even surfaces.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Department 4A

General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Sole Distributors for Canada:

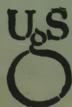
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited
Hillyard Street, Hamilton, Ont.

SHEETROCK

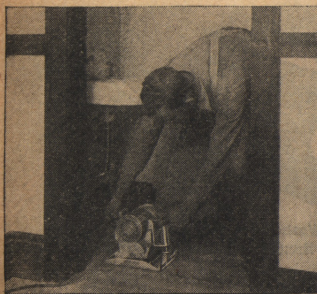
(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

THE FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

MADE ONLY BY THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



Let other Carpenters Tell You about FLORKRAFTSMANSHIP and how they make \$500 to \$700 a month in this New Profession



Handle is removable for Close Work in Small Closets.

Over 1600 readers of this magazine are in FlorKraftsmanship today. Let *them* tell you what they earn, how easy and pleasant this year round high pay work is,—why floor surfacing is so amazingly changed from the old laborious system to the new Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander method.

What they Say

Read what a few of these men now in FlorKraftsmanship say. Then think what it would mean to you to be your own boss in a business like this that pays \$25 to \$75 a day:

I bought a Clarke Sander some two weeks ago. Like it fine. Have done over \$200.00 worth of work with it already. J. M. Frazier, California.

I have tried my little "Gem" out and I certainly think it is a dandy. I have tried it on most all kind of floors and it is a go-getter. J. G. Jones, Tenn.

I am pleased with the machine and am getting good results both on new and old floors, and also removing varnish. M. M. Cahill, Conn.

Sander is working fine although we used it an awful lot. But it done one job that gave it quite a test. That was sanding a Bowling Alley that had 16 coats of shellac on it, and it sure took it off. Campbell & Pfeil, Ind.

The machine I bought from you is a wonder, and am getting more work than I can do. Louis Glommen, Mich.

I sure like my machine and am getting along fine and turning out some pretty good work with it. R. H. Doxstater, N. D.

Sanding Methods Revolutionized

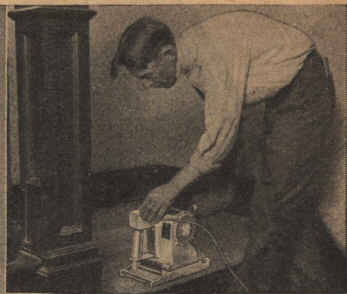
If you're thinking of floor surfacing in terms of the old heavy, special-power-line sanders, it's time to scrap your ideas and get an utterly new conception of electric floor sanding.

Once it took a truck to cart a sander to the job. Now you take the 31-pound Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander in one hand and put it into your car, take it on the street-car or even walk to the job with it. No transportation cost at all! Then you needed a special power line. Now you hook your Clarke on any light socket.

The Clarke gets into the closets, sands the staircase and goes so close to the walls the quarter round practically covers what's left!



Surfaces 900 to 2200 sq. ft. of New Floor Per Day.



Especially Handy on Stairway Work.

And speed! 900 to 2200 square feet in 8 hours on new floor. 300 to 800 square feet on old varnished floor without using neutralizer or varnish remover.

The pay is 3 to 5 cents a square foot for new floor and 7 to 15 cents per square foot on old varnished floor. That's \$25 to over \$100 a day!

Learn the new facts about FlorKraftsmanship. Send in the free coupon printed here and find out the whole money making story. Another 1,000 carpenter FlorKraftsmen are needed. Be one of them. Get started by mailing the coupon. Not a bit of cost or obligation to you.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
Dept. C-310, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.
Originators and, for over 12 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.



Clarke
Sanding
Machine Co.,
Dept. C-310,
3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me all
the facts on the Clarke
Vacuum Portable Sander
—no obligation to me.

MAIL THIS FOR FULL INFORMATION

Name

Address

City State

My Personal Message



Leather Washers
on Steel Handle

A GAIN I heartily thank you Union Carpenters for your increasing use of the Estwing "unbreakable" Tools and for endorsing them to others and to your hardware dealers.

Also for the many letters from my fellow workmen, and for your practical suggestions which have helped to perfect these tools until they are now, as you know, the best in looks, feel, service and value, and truly marks their owners as master craftsmen. Let me quote from a few of these letters:

"I have used your hammers 3 years and will use no other, lots of carpenters have tried mine and like it."

H. C. Larson, Seattle, Wash.

"Yours is the best balanced hammer I ever used. It meets the approval of all who try it."

P. H. Viaille, Levelland, Tex.

"I have used all kinds of hammers 45 years, but yours takes the cream. All others who see and try it say the same."

Thomas Halsall, St. John, N. B., Can.

"We have sold your tools for several years. They have given perfect satisfaction, and the volume is increasing."

Shildneck Bros., Hdw., Salem, Nebr.



E. O. Estwing

ESTWING MFG. CO.
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

My Guarantee

FREE replacement that the One Piece Head & Handle, and Hollow Grip will never break, loosen or fly off.

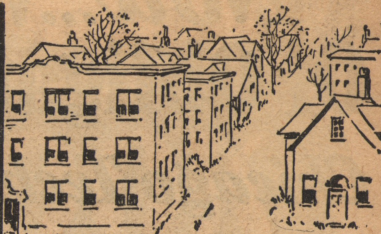
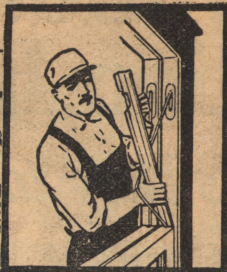
And a 60-Day Trial—

to prove that the Edge, Face and Claw are perfect. Full adjustment from the factory of all fair claims at any time.

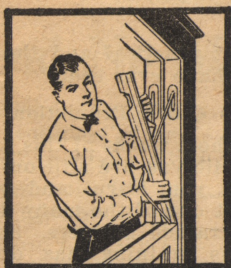
Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

		East of Rockies	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	-----	\$2.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	" " " 16 oz. "	-----	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	" " " 20 oz. "	-----	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ripping " " 12 oz. "	-----	2.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	" " " 16 oz. "	-----	2.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	" " " 20 oz. "	-----	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Half Hatchet No. 2	-----	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Util-Axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	-----	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scout Axe 24 oz. "	-----	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Camp Knife	-----	2.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ball Plen Hammer, 16 oz. Head	-----	1.75
Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet		25c extra.	

Every Home---Every Building---A Prospect!



Carpenters are making money installing



**Installed by
Yourself or
Your Carpenter**

We always recommend to our dealers and prospective users that they have NUMETAL installed by a good carpenter. The above picture and wording appears in our advertising to prospective users.

Numetal PATENTED **WEATHER STRIPS**

CARPENTERS all over the country are making good extra money installing NUMETAL WEATHER STRIPS—the most modern and practical type of permanent weather strips. You can do it, too.

Every home, office or public building on which you work is a prospect. Every NUMETAL job you get makes you a good profit. NUMETAL is easily installed on old or new buildings. No special tools needed.

We advertise NUMETAL to building owners and our literature shows you how to make the sale. Leading hardware, lumber and building supply dealers stock NUMETAL. You need no investment in material. Get NUMETAL from our dealers as needed.

NUMETAL is never sold in coils. Its high temper does not permit coiling. NUMETAL gives *permanent* satisfaction. After installing you don't have to go back to a job to make adjustments or repairs.

free



MACKLANBURG-DUNCAN Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Please send **FREE** booklet and full details of your proposition to carpenters.

C-7

Name _____

Address _____

Can You Read *Now...Without Cost Or Obligation, Investigate Chicago Tech's Way to BIGGER PAY!*

Carpenters! Here's A Liberal Offer

If Ever There Was One. By Acting At Once, Every Ambitious Carpenter In America Who Wants To Win Quick Promotion And Run Big Building Jobs May Now Secure A Valuable Book And Real Blue Prints, Together With Full Details About A Wonderful New Method Of Training That Shows You How To Read Plans And Qualify For Leadership In Building. Send No Money. Simply Fill In And Mail The Coupon Below—Without Obligation!

Big Demand For Men Who Can Read Blue Prints

RIGHT now there is an urgent need for practical men with actual building experience who know how to read plans and who are able to lay out and run jobs. This amazing book that is now offered to you free will show you how you can, in surprisingly short time, qualify for high-grade positions that only men with a knowledge of plan reading can fill. It tells you how you can, in your spare time, right in your own home, put yourself on the "headwork" side of Building and fit yourself for the kind of earnings you want.

Easy Practical Training . . . Mastered In A Few Short Weeks

Chicago Tech's Blue Print Method is entirely different from ordinary schooling. You'll be surprised and delighted at the ease with which you will master every basic principle of plan reading and other fundamental knowledge, this fascinating blue print way. Age does not matter; no previous school training required. There are no text books to read—no useless theory to master. Instead you are given actual working blue prints to examine and keep. Twenty famous experts go over these architects' plans with you step by step, explaining everything in plain, everyday language you can grasp easily. No wonder builders everywhere proclaim this

to be the most practical and the easiest training they have ever seen.

Brings Quick Promotion

Only a few short weeks of this practical instruction while you are still on the job earning while you learn, and you are ready to accept one of the many fine jobs open only to trained builders. See what this marvelous training has done for others just like you!

Baker, Ohio, made \$8,300 clear profit in three months as a contractor in business for himself. Depke, Rhode Island, increased his salary 700% in only twelve months. And Clifford Scholl, a laborer, became superintendent in eight months, after mastering plan reading the Chicago Tech Way!

Don't Delay—Act NOW!

Smart builders with an eye for their future will grasp this unusual opportunity immediately and get before them the valuable free book and plans that will show them how quickly they can now realize that success they want, as a result of Chicago Tech's Marvelous Easy Blue Print Way. Remember—there is no risk or obligation whatever in mailing the coupon. So send it in at once!

SEND COUPON

*At
Once*

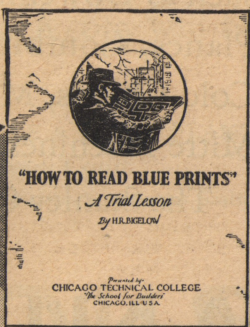
Blue Prints?



Send No Money --- Simply Mail Coupon

It will bring you at once the valuable Book,—*"How To Read Blue Prints,"* the free Blue Print Plans, as well as full information about Chicago Tech's Blue Print Way To Bigger Pay.

If you are really serious about getting ahead in the building Industry and want to win quick promotion and the bigger pay that goes with it, investigate at once! Mail the coupon below this very minute.



Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. N-102, Chicago Tech. Building
118 East 26th St.,
Chicago, Ill.



Chicago Technical School For
Builders, Dept. N-102, Chicago Tech.
Building, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me at once without cost or obligation your FREE BOOK and Complete Set of FREE BLUE PRINTS. Also, full details about your easy, practical home training. It is understood no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

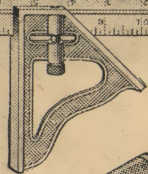
If You Live Nearby

Visit Our Big Day And Evening School attended by over 1,000 builders. You get this same training at home—same plans, lessons and instruction.

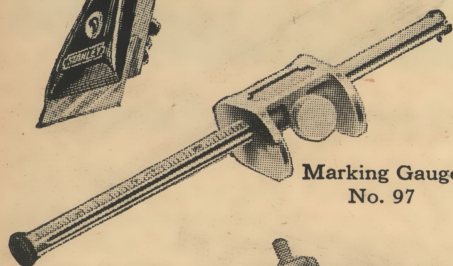
We make these



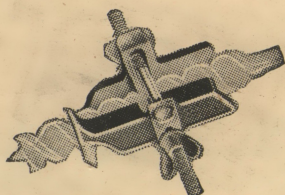
Try and Mitre
Square No. 21



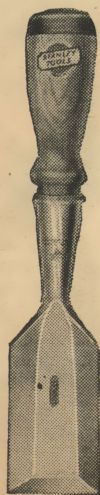
Scrapper No. 282



Marking Gauge
No. 97



Bit Gauge No. 49



Socket Chisel
No. 450

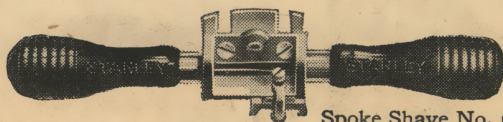
You know Stanley Planes, of course. Everyone does.

But do you know that Stanley makes a great many other tools with the same high quality and up-to-date design as Stanley Planes?

The illustrations on these pages show the wide variety of Stanley Tools. There are hundreds of other Stanley Tools such as Doweling Jigs, Rabbit Planes, Combination Planes, Cold Chisels, Mitre Boxes and Mitre Machines, etc.

The Stanley Catalog No. 34j

STANLEY



Spoke Shave No. 67

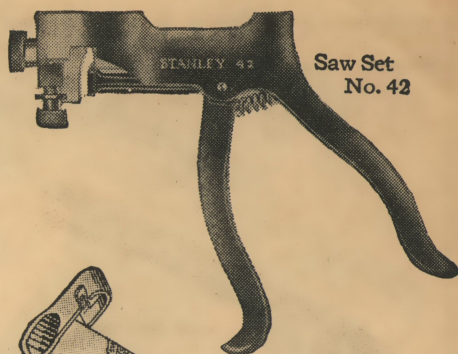
tools, too . . .

shows the full line. It illustrates and explains a great number of common and also unusual tools made for all types of work that you may have to do. New Stanley Tools and improvements on old models are always being developed. You will find all these in our latest catalog.

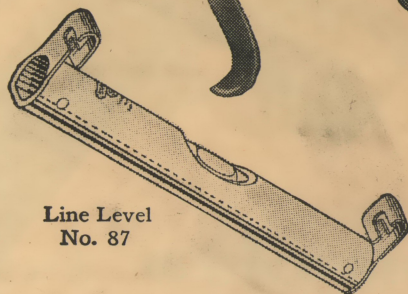
A copy of this catalog will make a real addition to your kit. You will find it a valuable reference book. A copy will be sent on request.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

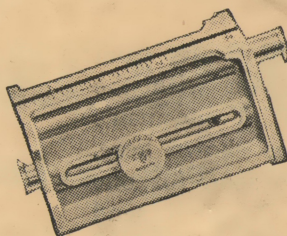
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle



Saw Set
No. 42

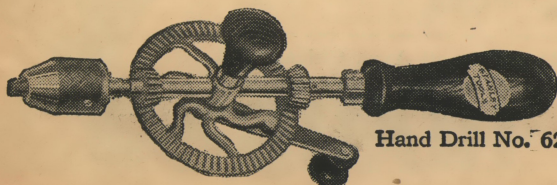
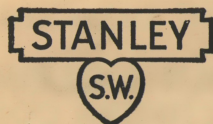


Line Level
No. 87



Butt Gauge
No. 95

TOOLS



Hand Drill No. 626

Everlasting Chisel
No. 40



Have you a Hammer for Heavy Duty Work?

THE new types of heavier and more permanent construction call for the *V & B Tradesman's Hammer*. Up-to-date carpenters everywhere are adding these hammers to their tool kits. For building concrete forms—for use with drills or cold chisels—for tearing down concrete forms. Wherever there's a tough heavy-duty job—you'll appreciate the *V & B Tradesman's Hammer*.

Has a ball pein hammer face especially adapted for use with drills and cold chisels; and an especially designed ripping claw, shaped and pitched to get in behind planks and rip them off fast. A tough tool for tough jobs.

Head forged from selected steel of super-toughness.

Handle of polished white hickory.



IF YOUR dealer can't supply you with the *V & B Tradesman's Hammer*, as shown here, ask him to send for one for you. Or we'll send you one Parcel Post, if you prefer, upon receipt of \$2.25 and name and address of dealer.

**VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

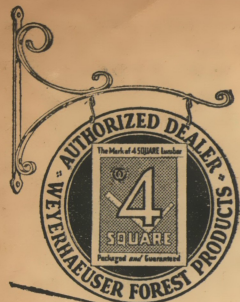
Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co., 2114 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find \$2.25 for which send me one Tradesman's Hammer.

My Dealer's name is.....
His Address is.....
Ship Hammer to.....
Address.....
City and State.....



Why carpenters welcome **4 SQUARE LUMBER**

It's the finest lumber—grade for grade
—that money can buy—the kind of
lumber that gives good craftsmanship
a chance. The contractor who uses it
is helping his carpenters as he should.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., Distributors, Spokane, Washington. District Offices:
Minneapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York

4 SQUARE LUMBER

SPECIES and **GRADE** are **MARKED** and **GUARANTEED**

**Balance, strength
and a stubborn
resistance to wear**



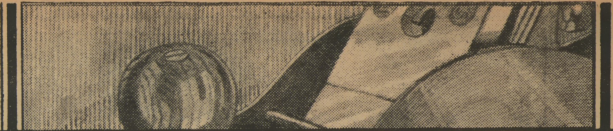
These qualities, built into Maydole Hammers are reasons why they outlast two or more ordinary hammers . . . stand years of hardest use . . . are chosen by experienced carpenters and skilled cabinet-makers.

Heads press-forged from high grade tool steel, each end separately tempered. Face and sides have just the right crown and claws will grip and pull the smallest brad or largest nail.

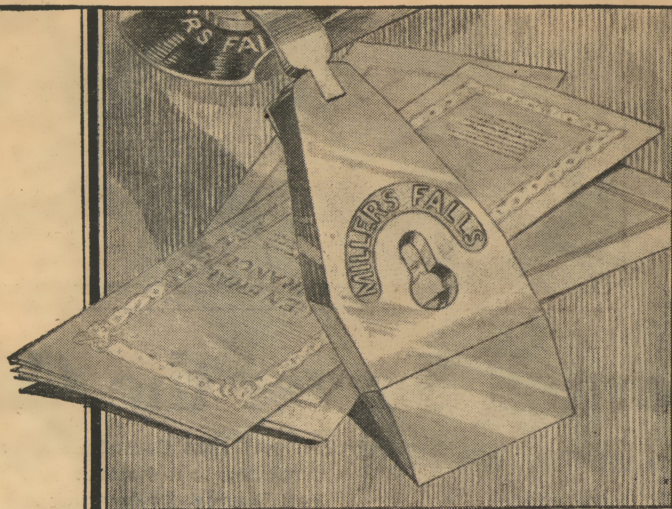
Handles are straight grained, second growth hickory that has been air dried for years, put into the heads "for good". Your dealer carries the style and weight that fits your grip and swing. Write us for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A"

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843
**Maydole
Hammers**

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.



INSURED *against Breakage*



Have you had trouble with plane breakage? Lots of people have. In fact, every plane user will welcome the new and advanced step in plane construction that has been taken by Millers Falls—an insurance against breakage that will be to your benefit and will prolong the life of your plane.

The lever cap is where breakage usually occurs. Examine the thickness and width of the Millers Falls lever cap. Clamp the cutter as tightly as you want, put almost any strain on this casting and it will stand up.

But don't forget the other features of the Millers Falls Planes—improved cutting edge requiring less grinding, 3-point bearing of lever cap eliminating chattering, extra reinforcements of weaker parts.

Ask your dealer to show you Millers Falls Planes. Remember that the new Millers Falls line is complete for every plane need. It includes bench planes from 7 to 24 inches, smooth or corrugated bottoms, and 21 models of block planes. The new catalog gives complete descriptions. Send for copy today.



MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

Cable Address: MILLERFALL NEW YORK

NEW YORK: 28 Warren St.

CHICAGO: 9 So. Clinton St.



Cornell Serves the Carpenter

THE part that Cornell Boards play in building construction is a distinct help to the carpenter. Cornell Boards create work that would otherwise go to other trades. They supply jobs of many kinds through the year. In the construction of new buildings and the remodeling or repair of old buildings they aid the carpenter by keeping his time filled in,—by making his work more convenient and by helping him to maintain his high standards of workmanship.

Carpenters who have had experience with Cornell like the strong, light, all-wood boards that produce so many important advantages for them.

Cornell Wood Products Co.
307 No. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.



Cornell
WOOD BOARD
Panelized Timber

Is All Wood

From the sills to the eaves use a Starrett Combination Square No. 23



There's many a carpenter who'd as soon part with his Starrett Combination Square as his right arm. And here's why—eight every-day tools in one, and not a makeshift in the lot.

Ask your dealer to show you this No. 23. Heft it. Judge its nice "feel" for yourself. Notice the smooth sliding head, the positive lock and the accurate, clean, bright rule markings.

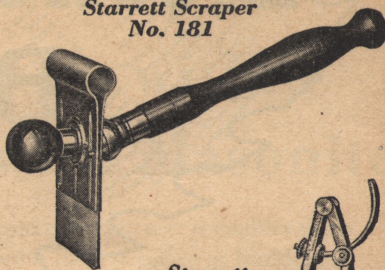
The Starrett Combination Square is one tool you cannot afford to be without.

Send for a free copy of the Starrett Catalog No. 24 "E" describing over 2500 Starrett Tools.

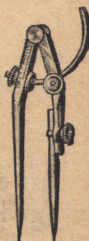
THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

*Starrett Scraper
No. 181*



*Starrett
Dividers
No. 92*



*Starrett Burnisher
No. 810*



Use Starrett Tools

SIMONDS "60"



The Circular Saw that makes Your Electric Hand Saw Better

An electric Hand Saw or Portable rig gives much better service when it is equipped with a SIMONDS "60" the Circular Saw designed for just such machines. It cuts faster, holds its edge and makes a smoother cut.

When buying a machine or equipping one you have, specify SIMONDS "60".

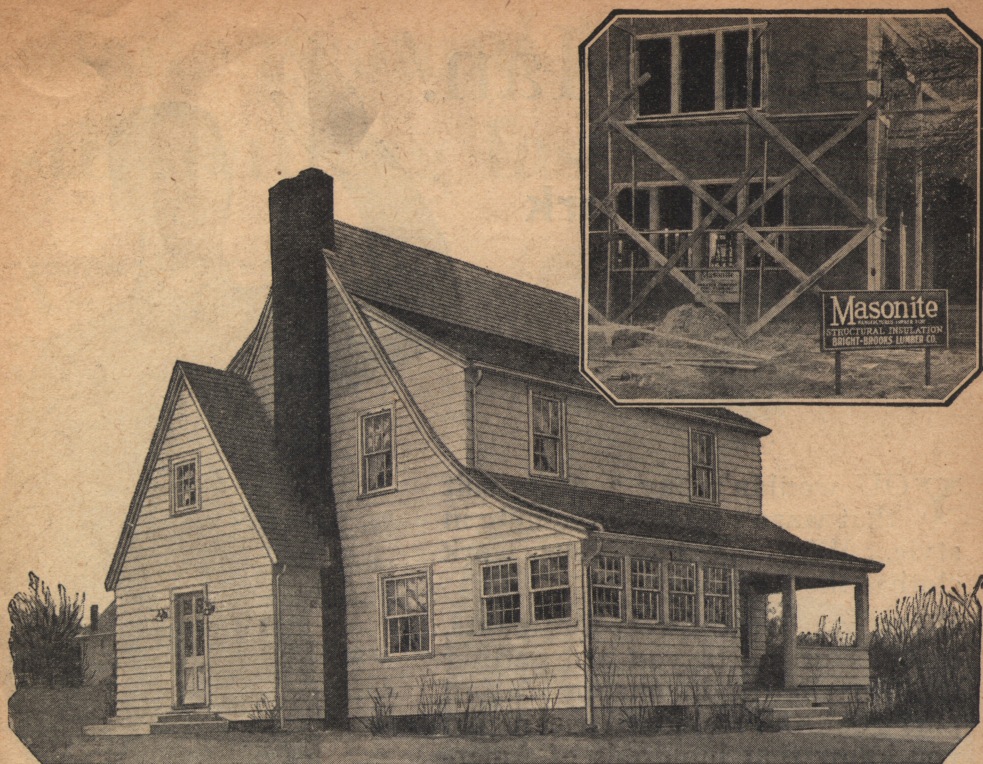
Tell your dealer what you want.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Established 1832

Fitchburg, Mass.



Cold without — Warm within

Build ideal homes with Masonite

In thousands of substantial homes, from coast to coast, Masonite, the all-wood insulating material, is being used. Take for an example the home pictured above, typical of those in any community. Masonite Structural Insulation was used for sheathing. Masonite Insulating Lath was used for the plaster base.

Practically unknown three years ago, today Masonite means perfect insulation. Carpenters find this all-wood ma-

terial convenient to use; it enables them to increase their prestige as builders of better homes.

Masonite also offers many profitable opportunities for remodeling old homes. Once a homeowner learns of the advantages Masonite brings, you will find him an interested customer.

MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. 815,111 W. Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois

Masonite

STRUCTURAL INSULATION • INSULATING LATH • PRESWOOD

G-1929 M. C.

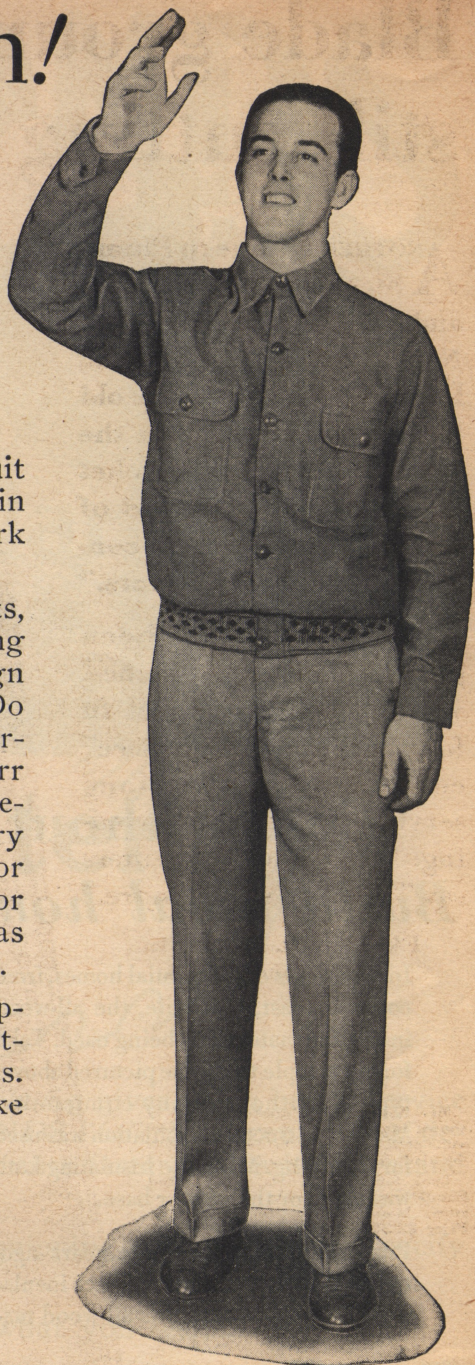
Listen Man!

**Why not work
in style
?**

YOU wouldn't buy a dress suit that wasn't up to the minute in style. Why not buy your work clothes the same way?

When you wear Sweet-Orr pants, overalls or shirts you are getting the very latest in snappy design plus good old-fashioned wear. Do you know that hundreds of America's finest stores feature Sweet-Orr work clothes in their sportswear departments? That is because every Sweet-Orr garment is designed for looks as well as wear. And as for comfort, "S-W-E-E-T-O-R-R" has meant that for nearly sixty years.

There is no reason for looking sloppy five days a week. Wear Sweet-Orr pants, overalls and shirts. You'll look like a King and feel like a Prince.



SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

"First to adopt the Union Label"

Blade ground 1½ inches; still cutting fast!

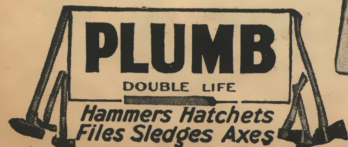
ANOTHER tribute to Plumb Steel, and hardening—and tempering. Mr. Frank Neitz, Jeffersonville, Pa., L.U.No. 897, sent in the old hatchet pictured, with the comment: "This hatchet has been a good friend of mine. It has been in constant use for nine years."

The blade has been ground back 1½ inches, yet the hatchet is still fit for use. Plumb's "one piece" construction gives long service with repeated grinding. No wonder carpenters say "They're worth more."

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Mr. Neitz's old Plumb Hatchet is shown imposed over a new one of the same pattern to show the depth to which the blade has been ground.

Look for Plumb Tools with the Red Handle and Black Head in your hardware store. Model shown—No. H F 530—Price \$2.25.



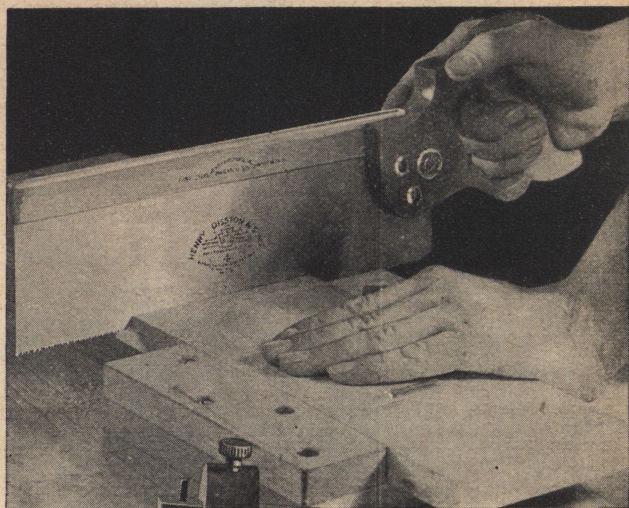
New and Better Back Saw

Introduced by Disston

NOW your hardware man has in stock, or can get for you, the new Disston No. 4 Back Saw, the finest tool of its kind!

This new Back Saw has a heavier back, which stiffens the blade, keeps it true in the cut, and holds the saw in contact with the work. This back is of bright Disston-made steel.

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workmanship, make this the finest Back Saw that money can buy. You will want it when you see it.

Five Advantages

- 1—Heavier Back
—*stiffens the blade*
- 2—Faster Cutting
—*teeth of new shape*
- 3—Large Hand Hole
—*comfortable grip*
- 4—Disston Steel
—*stays sharp longer*
- 5—Disston Temper
—*hard and tough*

This new and better Disston Back Saw is available with 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16-inch blades.

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Makers of

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"



THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Three Kinds of Courage

*There's the courage that nerves you in
starting to climb*

*The mount of success rising sheer;
And when you've slipped back there's
the courage sublime*

*That keeps you from shedding a
tear.*

*These two kinds of courage, I give
you my word,*

*Are worthy of tribute—but then,
You'll not reach the summit unless you've
the third—*

The courage of try-it-again!

—Roy Farrell Greene.

TO PUT THE PENSION INTO EFFECT



LOCAL Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill., realizing the necessity of paying a pension to our old time members, makes the following proposition for submission to referendum vote of our membership, and as it has been endorsed by more than twenty-five Local Unions from more than twenty-five States, it is now before our Local Unions for action in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph A, Section 63, of our General Laws:

August 14, 1929.

To The Local Unions,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Enclosed herewith please find a resolution designed to bring about a referendum vote on the question of providing for the necessary revenue to the Home and Pension Fund, to enable the Brotherhood to pay a Pension.

We feel that in justice to our aged members who on account of family ties do not wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the Home, action should be taken immediately to make it possible for them to receive a Pension.

Before acting on this resolution we consulted with the General Officers and the best estimates obtainable at this time to indicate that twenty-five cents (25c) additional per capita tax is required to pay the expenses of the Home and Pension.

Anticipating your favorable action, we remain,

Faternally yours,

LOCAL UNION No. 58,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.

John Sundberg,
President,
Eric Pihl,
Rec. Secretary.

* * *

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held at Lakeland, Florida, formulated and adopted provisions designed to give relief to our

aged members through a Home and Pension system, and

Whereas, the provisions as adopted by the convention provided that the Home for the aged members should be opened on January 1, 1929, and further provided for a referendum vote on an increased per capita tax so that those members who did not desire to go to the Home could receive a Pension. This last amendment submitted was lost by a very small vote, consequently there is no money in the fund to pay a Pension, and

Whereas, as the matter now stands, under the resolution adopted by the Convention, only those members are being taken care of who desire to avail themselves of the Home. This then confronts us with the situation wherein the Brotherhood is not doing justice to its aged members by denying the right of some of those members to draw a Pension because of the lack of funds caused by the membership voting down the amendment as submitted, and

Whereas, equal justice demands that the Brotherhood take immediate steps to provide the necessary funds for the payment of Pension to aged members who because of family reasons, do not desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to spend their declining years at the Home, and

Whereas, in looking over the membership we find, either from lack of work or over supply of carpenters, that discrimination is practiced against the older members on the jobs and makes need for relief all the more imperative, and

Whereas, taking these facts into consideration it is estimated that it will require twenty-five (25c) cents additional per capita tax to take care of the Home and Pension fund to do justice to members who are entitled to the Pension, as per the provisions of the Constitution, and do not wish to go to the Home.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that Local Union No. 58 of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. in meeting assembled this 6th day of August, 1929, do hereby request the General Officers and General Executive Board to submit to referendum vote of

the general membership the following proposition:

"Shall the monthly per capita tax to the Home and Pension fund be increased twenty-five (25c) cents per

member, per month, to become effective January 1, 1930, and the first payment of Pension to be made for the month of January, 1930, and monthly thereafter?"

THE WINNER NEVER QUITS, AND THE QUITTER NEVER WINS

(By Geo. H. Lakey, First General Vice-President.)



OR several years our Organization has given consideration to a Home and Pension Proposition, and to those who have given thought towards doing something for the aged members.

We have seen the Home finished, furnished and properly dedicated as a monument of achievement to the Organization that stands out in a class by itself, and many of our aged members now assembled there as guests of the Brotherhood in a Haven of Rest, that being their reward for thirty years of continuous service in the Organization.

When the referendum vote was taken on the amendments submitted by the last Convention to the membership for their approval, to provide the funds to support the Pension was defeated, it left us in a position whereby we have a most wonderful Home, and we have a Pension Law, but not enough money to pay a Pension. We hear a cry in every country and in every city, town and hamlet, "We have idle members," and many reasons are given as to why this situation exists. Some say it is the times, others say it is labor saving machinery displacing man-power, but a look into the headquarters of any Local Union or District Council will disclose the fact that the men who are idle are those with a tinge of grey in their hair.

There is a tendency on the part of insurance companies to preach to the employer that a man is aged at 45, and if the contractor insists upon employing men above that age his insurance rates will be increased materially. We are not willing to agree that any such a thing is true. A man is not old at 45, in fact he is in the prime of life. His experience will usually make up for his lack of agility, for the writer always believed and always will, that a man who uses his head will make up for the other fel-

low's extra motion who doesn't use his head, and if we are going to promote the logic of the insurance companies that a man is past his usefulness at 45 we surely will have to find a way to help those who are beginning to show the effects of time.

We find that thousands of men throughout the country have friends and children who have grown into manhood and womanhood who are willing to assist in one way or another—friendships and family ties that they don't care to be separated from, where a little Pension would permit them to stay with their children and friends where they would be happier than were they to go to the Home, notwithstanding the fact that I think they realize a warm welcome awaits them at the Home, and I am sure if we have the interest to maintain the Home and Pension Fund at 35c per member per month you will find it is being done on less than any other Home and Pension in the world. I feel sure that a Pension can be operated at least for a time at that rate, and with the Home and Pension in operation the smile could be brought back to the face of our aged members, displacing the hopelessness that seems to be staring them in the face now.

Our Organization has earned the reputation that we emerge successfully from anything we undertake, and I cannot believe that our membership who started out to create a Home and Pension system are going to quit. That is the reason for the caption of this article, "A Winner Never Quits, and a Quitter Never Wins." I have faith and confidence in the will of the members of the Brotherhood, and feel that they will see when this matter comes up for their consideration through the amendment submitted by Local Union No. 58 of Chicago that we will have the Pension system to carry out the purpose we started out to do.

THE FAITHFUL OLD TIMER



HE old timer is an asset to the Union at all times. By the old timer we mean the member who has been in harness for years and years—ever on the job—ever faithful to his post.

We owe him far more than we will ever be able to repay.

He has been our guiding spirit; that necessary inspiration that makes a union succeed. He stuck to the ship through thick and thin. Busy moments and worldly cares have perhaps kept him away from meetings, but when called upon he always responded to the call of duty. He has come to the front

so often and so loyally that we can't mention them all.

When things seemed darkest his advice and counsel tided us over the rough spots. When help was needed he served faithfully and well. Sometimes the unthinking youngster may dub him "an old fogey," but he has given more, sacrificed more, aided more and worked harder than any self-assumed critic.

He always had before him the good name and welfare of the Union. He never quit. If things went against his liking he never threw his hands up in despair and resigned. He simply bucked up his belt and set out to bring the craft back upon its proper course.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY



HE General Secretary in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph "E", Section 13 of our General Constitution and Laws, has sent to all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood, a copy of his report for the year ending June 30, 1929.

The report is largely statistical, however the fund of information one may gather from a study of it is amazing. In it may be found ample food for thought and study by anyone who has the interest of the Brotherhood at heart.

The General Secretary deals with each of the items that come under his supervision briefly but thoroughly in a way that leaves no doubt or confusion in the minds of the reader.

A review of this report merits the attention of each and every member of the United Brotherhood.

In it we learn that our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America consists of 1,994 Local Unions, 137 District Councils, 27 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils and 216 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions. The total membership in the 1,994 Local Unions is as follows: In good standing, 283,635. In arrears, 41,518. Honorary, 9,475; making a total membership of 334,628.

A detailed list of the Local Unions organized, lapsed and consolidated during the year is next given, as well as an itemized list of the locations of District, State and Provincial Councils and the Ladies Auxiliary Unions.

The number of Local Unions and the membership in the various States and Provinces is also given in detail and is interesting to note that New York with 60,583 has the largest membership. Illinois is second with 40,472 members. Pennsylvania with 29,578; New Jersey with 24,590; Massachusetts, 20,732 and Ohio, 19,492 follow in the order named.

With regard to the membership in the seven districts represented on the General Executive Board we note that District No. 1 leads with 94,677 members; District No. 3 is second with 82,247 members; District No. 2 is third with 63,192 members; District No. 6 is fourth with 36,136 members; District No. 5 is fifth with 30,928 members; District No. 4 is sixth with 14,417 members; and District No. 7 is seventh with 10,681 members.

In the next section, the report deals with Financial Secretaries monthly reports and among other things calls particular attention to the necessity of promptness and correctness in making out these reports as it is only through them that the records of individual members at the General Office are kept.

As a guide to Financial Secretaries in making out their reports, the General Secretary calls particular attention to the most frequent errors made in them. Financial Secretaries should study this section of the report very carefully.

Under the heading, "Members Six Months In Arrears" the report states that:

"When a member owes six months' dues, or an amount equal thereto, he suspends himself from the organization altogether without any action on the part of the Local Union any more than to cross his name from the list of membership, in accordance with the provision of Paragraph B, Section 45, of our General Laws which specifies that—

"'A member owing a Local Union a sum equal to six months' dues shall have his name stricken from the list of membership without a vote of the Local Union.'"

"Accepting dues from him after he is six months in arrears does not continue his membership. So see that this system is stopped in the future. After that, if he wants to be part of our organization, he must comply with the provisions of Paragraph B, Section 45, of our General Laws in its entirety, that is, he must make out a new application, pay the initiation fee required and be initiated and obligated the same as if he never belonged before, and his date of admission begins from the date of his last initiation."

Each and every member should read this section over carefully and in the future be governed accordingly.

The General Secretary next deals with the audits of the books of various Local Unions, made at the General Office. Due to discrepancies in Financial Secretaries reports, these audits are sometimes necessary in order to adjust the membership records at the General Office. During the fiscal year covered by the report, 235 such audits were made and as a result the General Office collected back tax amounting to \$1,463.65. There is outstanding and in the process of collection, \$391.00 making a total amount of \$1,854.65.

The bonding of Local Financial Officers is next brought to our attention.

These officers are bonded under a blanket bond covering the office and not any individual person. The premium on these bonds is due on July 1st and unless the amount of the premium due is paid to the General Office by August 1st, the amount is deducted from the per capita tax paid in, without further notice. In the past, quite a number of Local Unions have been negligent in paying their premiums. It is to the mutual benefit of everybody concerned to see that the premium is paid promptly each year.

The next section is devoted to complaints received at the General Office that members are not receiving their copy of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter." Upon investigation, we find that in most cases, the addresses furnished us are incomplete and vague. If the Financial Secretary will furnish us with the complete, correct street and city address of each member and notify us promptly of any change in the address, these complaints will be reduced to a minimum.

During the year a total of 95 trade movements were considered by the General Executive Board. Of this number 36 were granted official sanction while 57 were granted official sanction with financial aid. Sanction was denied in two instances as the Local Unions had not complied with the provisions of our General Laws. A detailed list of these trade movements and the final settlement reached is listed in the report.

A list of supplies mailed from the General Office together with an inventory of the stock on hand is next detailed.

The report concludes with a financial statement showing all monies received at the General Office from all sources, together with the amounts refunded as unused balance of appropriations made for relief of men on strike or locked-out.

All in all, the report is a good one and once more proves that our Brotherhood is in a healthy, sound condition. In comprehensive form it furnishes a large amount of information about our Brotherhood that should be of interest to every member.

FORCES THAT MAKE FOR AMERICAN PROSPERITY

(By Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor of Economics, Columbia University.)



HOW the United States managed to attain a higher per capita income in 1922-27 than ever before, though conditions in most other countries were not favorable, and though its basic industry of agriculture was depressed, is the outstanding problem of the cycles of 1921-24, 1924-27 and 1927 to date. All answers may be condensed into one: Since 1921, Americans have applied intelligence to the day's work more effectively than ever before. The process of putting science into industry has been followed more intensively than before; it has been supplemented by tentative efforts to put science into business management, trade-union policy and government administration.

Since 1921 Americans have found ways of producing more goods per hour of labor than before. They have received larger average incomes because they have produced more commodities and services.

The reality of the gains made by improving the technique of farming, rail-roading, manufacturing and building seems to be established beyond question. There is room for doubt only concerning the pace of recent progress in comparison with earlier spurts of technical improvement. Comparisons between output per worker in later years and in 1919 often show sensational gains. It remains clear that the industrial revolution is not a closed episode; we are living in the midst of it, and the economic problems of today are largely problems of its making.

The efforts to apply scientific methods to such matters are in an early stage of development. The sciences which underlie these efforts—psychology, sociology, economics—are far less advanced than physics and chemistry. The experts who are making the applications—personnel managers, advertis-

ing specialists, sales directors, business economists and statisticians—are less rigorously trained than engineers. It is even harder to measure the results they achieve than to determine what difference a new machine makes in unit costs. Nor are business executives so generally convinced of the practical value of the rather intangible services which the new professions can render as they are of the indispensability of engineering advice. Yet it is conceivable that applications of the social sciences, now in their tentative stage, will grow into contributions of great moment to economic welfare.

WHAT are the outstanding reasons for American prosperity and what have been the economic changes of recent years? These questions are discussed in the article that follows. The statements are based upon the researches made for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes by the National Bureau of Economic Research under the direction of Professor Edwin F. Gay of Harvard and Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia. This article embraces excerpts from Professor Mitchell's general review.

Perhaps none of the changes will prove more important in the long run than the change in the economic theories on which the American Federation of Labor and certain outside unions are acting. That organizations of wage earners should grasp the relations between productivity and wages, and that they should take the initiative in pressing constructive plans for increasing efficiency upon

employers, is not wholly without precedent, but the spread of such ideas and the vigor with which they are acted on by large organizations must startle those who have believed that trade unions are brakes upon economic progress.

Scarcely less significant is the report from the employing side. Our investigators believe that the art of business management, turned a corner in 1921, cultivating since then more skilful understanding of the whole situation and nicer adjustment of means to the immediate environment. Numerous corporations and some trade associations are maintaining research bureaus of their own. Among the managerial devices experimented with are co-ordinated staffs in place of one "big boss," bonus payments to executives and "incentive wages" for the rank and file, operating budgets, forecasts of business condi-

tions, close inventory control, personnel management and employe representation. Most of these devices are attempts to understand and to utilize the psychological forces which control human behavior, or the economic forces which control business activity. "There is today not only more production per man, more wages per man and more horsepower per man; there is also more management per man." Marketing—traditionally the part of business in which native shrewdness, experience and "personal magnetism" have been held all-important—even marketing is being permeated by applied psychology.

Associated with the prudence which has tempered enterprise is a more systematic effort to learn from experience. Here there seems to be a new emphasis, if not a new practice. Most can be learned from experience when it is exactly known and seen in relation to its environment. The most exact records of economic experience are statistical in form. Since the war an increasing number of officials, publicists and business men have fostered the keeping of better statistical records and have analyzed past experience as a guide to future planning.

More publicity concerning business operations and closer cooperation among business enterprises should also be noted as characteristics of the day. These are features of American practice which impress all our foreign visitors; the

older rules of secretiveness and rivalry seem to have maintained themselves more rigidly in other countries. Perhaps the growth of trade associations and the expansion of their programs is the clearest evidence of the new attitude. No doubt every industry has its recalcitrants who, for one reason or another, refuse to play on the team; but certainly there is a marked increase of readiness to join cooperative programs of research and publicity, to interchange trade information, to standardize products where standardization is good business, to consult about methods and practices—in short, to treat the industry for many purposes as a unit in whose prosperity all members have a common interest, and to inspire goodwill in the public by open dealings.

Belief in the economy of high wages has become prevalent among the abler business executives, much as belief in increasing productivity has become prevalent among the abler trade-union leaders. To find a market for the wares turned out by mass production and urged on consumers by national advertising, it is patently necessary to have corresponding purchasing power in the hands of consumers. Since studies of the national income have demonstrated that wages constitute by far the largest stream of personal income, it follows that wages per man—or rather, wages per family—must be increased as production is expanded.

SOME OF THE REASONS FOR OUR PRESENT PROSPERITY

In reviewing data collected for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, Professor Wesley C. Mitchell notes that some outstanding reasons for present prosperity in this country are:

Americans have applied intelligence to the day's work more effectively than ever before.

Intensive application of science to industry has been followed by efforts to introduce it into business management.

There is not only more production, wages and horsepower, but also more management per man.

Among managerial experiments are co-ordinated staffs in place of one "big boss," bonuses, better statistics, close inventory control.

Labor-saving machinery has turned out to be job-making machinery.

Belief in the economy of high wages has become prevalent among the abler business executives.

Trade unions are acting under a changed economic theory which acknowledges the relationship between productivity and wages.

Technical advances have been largely in the direction of more economical production; more goods are turned out at less cost.

Comparisons between output per worker in later years and in 1919 often show sensational gains.

Without help from any extraordinary invention, railroads also attained a higher level of operating efficiency.

Numerous corporations and some trade associations are maintaining research departments of their own.

There has resulted a rapid expansion in the production and sale of products unknown a generation ago.

Perhaps most people would have accepted this argument in the abstract at any time in the last hundred years. But many employers in the past would have retorted with the assertion that high wages undermine the moral stamina of the masses. Today such talk is far less common in the United States. Not only do many business executives admit the general principle that paying high wages is good policy; they are ready to assume what they consider their share of the responsibility for putting the principle into practice.

Further, our Federal Government has of late years manifest a more intelligent attitude toward problems of economic organization than in the past. To treat business enterprises as agencies for performing social services, to facilitate their operations, and to hold them to this conception of their function, is a policy exceedingly difficult to carry out.

To repeat: All of the changes making for prosperity which have been recalled can be summed up under a single head—applying fresh intelligence to the day's work. The technical advances of recent years in the United States have been largely advances in the direction of more economical production. A greater volume of goods has been turned out at lower cost per unit. From the use of abstruse researches in pure science to the use of broad economic conceptions and the use of common sense, the method of American progress in 1922-28 has been the old method of taking thought. Peace lead us to turn our thoughts to common matters, the hard times of 1921 spurred our efforts, and the complicated consequences our efforts produced have kept us thinking.

Scarcely less characteristic of our period than unit cost reduction is the rapid expansion in the production and sale of products little used or wholly unknown a generation or even a decade ago. Among consumers' goods, the conspicuous instances are automobiles, radios and rayon. But the list includes also oil-burning furnaces, gas stoves, household electrical appliances in great variety, automobile accessories, anti-freezing mixtures, cigarette lighters, propeller pencils, wrist watches, airplanes and what not. Among producers' goods we have the truck and tractor competing with the horse and the mule, re-

inforced concrete competing with brick and lumber, the high-tension line competing with the steam engine, fuel oil competing with coal, not to mention excavating machines, belt conveyors, paint sprayers, and "automatics" of many sorts competing with manual labor.

Changes in taste are in large part merely the consumers' response to the solicitation of novel products, effectively presented by advertising. But that is not all of the story; the consumer is free to choose what he likes among the vociferous offerings, and sometimes reveals traces of initiative. In what other terms can one explain the changes in diet? Americans are consuming fewer calories per capita; they are eating less wheat and corn but more dairy products, vegetable oils, sugar, fresh vegetables and fruit.

More families than ever before are sending their sons and daughters to college—surely that is not a triumph of "high-powered" salesmanship. Young children, girls and women are wearing lighter and fewer clothes. The short skirt, the low shoe, the silk or rayon stockings, "athletic" underwear, the soft collar, sporting suits and sporting goods have an appeal which makers of rival articles have not been able to overcome. And, in a sense, every consumers' good, from college to candy, is a rival of every other consumers' good, besides being a rival of the savings bank.

"When the makers of one product get a larger slice of the consumers' dollar the slices left for the makers of other products get smaller." This way of accounting for the hardships met by certain long-established industries in 1922-27, such for example as the leather and woolen trades, is popular and sound, so far as it goes. But it does not take account of the fact that desire for new goods, or the pressure of installment purchases once made, may lead people to work harder or more steadily, and so get more dollars to spend. All one can say with assurance is that consumption per capita has increased in volume to match the increased per capita output of consumers' goods taken altogether.

Among all the hardships imposed by increasing efficiency, most publicity has been given to the decline in the number of wage earners employed by factories. That is a matter of the gravest concern

in view of the millions of families affected or threatened by the change, and in view of their slender resources. To it special attention has been paid in this investigation.

The new phrase, "technological unemployment," designates nothing new in the facts, though the number affected may be large beyond precedent. The railways which displaced the old mail coaches and carters have not reduced the number of transport workers or made them poorer. And the new trades of building and caring for the elaborate modern equipment must not be forgotten. But the broad result plainly has been that the industrial triumphs of the nineteenth century increased the demand for labor and increased its re-

been equal to the number of new workers plus the old workers displaced. Hence there has been a net increase of unemployment between 1920 and 1927 which exceeds 650,000 people.

The individual farmer, hard pressed by low prices and high fixed costs, has tried several ways to better his fortunes. One way alleviates the lot of other farmers, whether it turns out well for himself or not. It is to give up farming. Dr. C. J. Galpin estimates that there was a net decrease of farm population amounting to 460,000 persons in 1922, perhaps a larger number in 1923, 182,000 in 1924 when city jobs were harder to get, and 479,000 in 1926.

But the smaller numbers of workers left on farms, cultivating slightly less

WAGES, PRODUCTION AND COST

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S reference to trends of wages, productivity, and cost is based on a study of technical changes by L. P. Alford, vice-president of the American Engineering Council, who reports:

Wages, after increasing 134 percent between 1914 and 1920, rose another 1.04 percent in the post-war period. Hours worked per week dropped on the average from 51.5 to 48.2. Productivity per wage earner in the two decades before 1919 had increased but 4.7 percent but from 1919 to 1927 the increase was 53.5 percent.

Employees decreased in the post-war (1919-27) period by 2.9 percent. Unit cost of product in the same interval was lowered 24.5 percent. Horsepower added per worker amounted to 30.9 percent.

Value of machinery from 1919 to 1922 represented an increase of 28.7 percent. Value of buildings in those years represented an increase of 26.7 percent.

Outlay for materials from 1919 to 1925 advanced 9.7 percent and for total wages and materials the advance was 7.2 percent. Total production of the American manufacturing industry made a sudden increase between 1919-27 of 46.5 percent.

wards. "Labor-saving" machinery has turned out to be job-making machinery.

Of the 5,100,000 net additions to non-agricultural job-seekers, a few turned to mining and allied occupations; 100,000 entered public services, over 600,000 engaged in construction work of some sort, nearly 1,000,000 attached themselves to "transportation and communication," 1,400,000 became mercantile employees, and more than 2,500,000 took to miscellaneous occupations in hotels, restaurants, garages, repair shops, moving picture places, barber shops, hospitals, insurance work, professional offices and the like. Manufacturing is the only large occupational group, aside from farming, to show a decline.

The expansion of business, particularly the expansion of miscellaneous and mercantile occupations, made places for perhaps 4,500,000 new wage earners. But the supply of new jobs has not

land have increased their output—again paralleling developments in manufacturing. The Department of Agriculture's index showing "mass of crop production" mounted from 100 in 1919—a year of fair harvests—to 102 in 1922, 104 in 1925, and 106 in 1927. If these figures were reduced to a per capita basis, the rate of increase would be decidedly greater. Increased productivity per worker in agriculture has been achieved in the same way as increased productivity per worker in manufacturing—by putting more intelligence into the work.

Combined, the birth rate and death rate changes and the changes in migration reduced the average annual increase of population from 1,800,000 in 1920-25 to 1,545,000 in 1925-28.

Though the percentage of unemployment has risen since 1923, wage rates have been firmly maintained on the whole, if not increased somewhat. This

result also must be ascribed in part to the relatively slow increase in the number of job hunters.

Moreover, it seems sound to ascribe a part of the gains in technical efficiency, which have been so characteristic of recent years, to the high price of labor. An employe to whom one pays high wages may represent low labor cost. But if he is to be so efficient as to be cheap, he must be provided with good equipment and aided by good management. More horsepower per man and better management per man are needed to secure more production per man, and more production must be had per man when more wages are paid per man.

perts, skill on the part of bankers, and the course of foreign markets.

By the aid of the reinforced efficiency, it has been possible to pay high wages and salaries, meet interest and rental charges, distribute liberal dividends, and still retain large surpluses for protecting or expanding business ventures. The large income disbursements provided the purchasing power to which the market experts appealed for the purchase of the increased physical output of goods. Meanwhile, the considerable profits reaped by the large number of efficient enterprises made them eager to grow. At the same time, prosperous families wanted better housing; prosperous communities wanted larger

SAVINGS IN MANUFACTURING

WASTE elimination, standardization of parts, reduction of varieties have contributed to lower costs and higher profits.

Avoidance or reclamation of wastes "may be credited with a total saving today of \$5,000,000,000, on Hoover's estimate of \$600,000,000 annually," reports L. P. Alford.

Savings through standardization "cannot yet be determined," but the automobile industry estimates its own savings at \$750,000,000 a year.

More than eighty-four commodities have reduced their varieties or styles to a degree ranging upward to 98 percent.

An aspect of the campaign against waste, aided by industrial research, "is the reclamation and re-use of materials and the development of commercially valuable by-products."

New processes developed meant extensive savings annually, amounting to from \$6,000 to \$3,000,000 to individual corporations.

We cannot understand any single factor in the (prosperity) situation, such as increasing technological efficiency, the rising standard of living, the relatively stable price level, the large volume of construction, the abundance of capital and credit, or large income disbursements, without noting how others factors favored its development.

Take, for example, keener intelligence applied to the day's work, which increased the physical output of goods. That has meant the possibility of larger average real incomes per capita. To distribute these goods, market experts cultivated the desires of the people for a freer and more varied consumption; they developed plans by which the eager could satisfy wants before they could pay. A sound monetary and banking system provided the requisite currency and credit to run the whole process of producing and distributing a swelling river of goods. Price fluctuations were held within narrow limits by a combination of prudence among business men, unit cost reductions by technical ex-

schools; prosperous States wanted hard-surface roads. So the routine business of providing current income was supplemented by an exceptional volume of new construction to provide industrial equipment of all kinds, office buildings, single dwellings, apartments, hotels, theatres, schools and highways. And, of course, the construction work as it proceeded, enlarged the market for a vast variety of goods and enlarged the disbursements of income.

Drop out any of the developments recalled in the preceding paragraph and the process as a whole would be altered.

Two series of figures are given of the net effects upon average per capita income. The first shows income received in money, the second "disbursed income"; that is, money receipts plus the value of income yielded by homes occupied by their owners and by household goods, the value of farm produce consumed by the producers and minor items of similar nature. The first series corresponds closely to the common con-

ception of income, but the other is a better index of economic welfare.

	Income received in money	Disbursement income
1913-----	\$554	\$625
1917-----	579	663
1919-----	510	608
1920-----	520	597
1921-----	500	572
1922-----	557	623
1923-----	616	678
1924-----	628	697
1925-----	647	714
1926-----	659	727

From the trough in which the war and the war-dominated cycle of 1919-21 left the country, Americans raised their average fortunes almost, but not quite, to the pre-war level in a single year of reviving activity. A second year of great gains left the old records far behind. Since 1923 progress has been steady but less rapid.

In statistical parlance the conspicuous feature of recent economic changes is the rising trend in output per worker and average income, rather than cyclical fluctuations. The United States has not had a genuine "boom" in business at large since 1919; it has not had a

"commercial crisis" since 1920, or a severe depression since 1921. Business cycles have not been "ironed out" in the United States. But the amplitude of cyclical fluctuations has been reduced. This reduction dates only from 1924, but it extends beyond 1927. If we are to maintain business prosperity we must continue to earn it month after month and year after year by intelligent effort. The incomes disbursed to consumers, and to wage earners in particular, must be increased on a scale sufficient to pay for the swelling volume of consumers' goods sent to market. The credit structure must be kept in due adjustment to the earnings of business enterprises. Security prices must not outrun prospective profits capitalized at the going rate of interest. Commodity stocks must be held in line with current sales.

Scientific research, industrial invention and business pioneering all lead into the unknown. They are fascinating ventures which energetic minds will ever be trying, whether the tangible rewards prove great or small. All that is certain is that whatever progress in efficiency we continue to make must be won by the same type of bold and intelligent work that has earned our recent successes.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY



HE editor of The Florida Progress magazine for August, 1929, says:

"There is no discounting the extreme seriousness of the attack of the Mediterranean fruit fly, not only for the state of Florida but to the entire southern half of the United States. If this pest should become widely distributed over the United States it is beyond human computation to tell the damage that would be done to this country. While this is true, yet our people have unbounded faith and confidence in the ability of the state and federal scientists to overcome this pest. In fact the latest reports are that the campaign against this pest has already succeeded to such an extent that complete eradication is now only a matter of time and money.

"The Hon. W. J. Howey, one of the largest and most successful citrus oper-

ators in Florida, made the following statements in a recent letter to the Manufacturers Record: 'It is no particular crime for a city to awaken to the fact that it has typhoid fever in its midst, but it is a crime to keep it or permit it to continue. That is in a sense the way I view the Mediterranean fruit fly.

"When we review the citrus industry in Florida we realize that with the introduction of the white fly some years ago the alarm was national in its scope and many people chopped down their trees, but today we pay no attention to the white fly. With the introduction of the cottony cushion scale many people stampeded and sold their groves in alarm, but today we pay no attention to the cottony cushion scale. When the citrus canker was discovered every one became alarmed, but now apparently we have no more citrus canker.

"I am unable to work myself into a fever of excitement over the Mediter-

anean fruit fly. I appreciate its possibilities, but with intelligent organization, and what little we know of measures which are being brought into play quickly, we will render it impotent.

"There will be some solution which will result in the elimination of the pupa (resting stage), and there goes your Mediterranean fruit fly. It is a problem which will yield to intensified organization, to a determined effort of eradication, directed by intelligent work, and all of this is now being done."

Here are the actual facts of the present infestation as given out July 24 by Mr. Frank Stirling, a personal representative of Dr. Wilmon Newell, chief of the Florida Plant Board, in direct charge of the fruit fly eradication.

"Mr. Stirling states that there are 1,149 properties of various acreages infested over 21 counties. The infestation was found to be worse in grapefruit than in any other fruit or vegetable. This, by the way, is the fruit in which it was discovered. Oranges come next in degree of infestation.

"One of the most strenuous campaigns in the history of the world is at the present time being conducted against this pest by the trained forces of the United States Department of Agriculture working in close cooperation with the Florida Plant Board. An

army of 4,000 men are working on this pest at the present time. Mr. Frank Stirling is authority for the statement that it is harder to find one fly in the infested area today than it was to find 1,000,000 flies when the pest was first discovered. This fact is encouraging but the battle has not been won until every fly in Florida is killed. This is the objective of the entire force of Medfly workers. There will be no rest, or no let down until this is accomplished.

"The method of extermination being used is one of sanitation, plus poisoning. All citrus fruit in the infested areas of last year's crop has been destroyed in such a way that no maggots of the fly could possibly escape. Following this, a poison spray has been and is being used continually on trees—both fruit and shade and on the grass surrounding infested territory. This spray consists of 200 gallons of water, 6 pounds brown sugar, 10 gallons syrup, 10 pounds lead arsenate. This sweet poison bait attracts and kills, and is readily taken by the adult fly. Its effectiveness is shown by the fact that adult flies are very difficult to find.

"When this work of extermination and inspection is completed Florida will enjoy a reputation for putting out high-class fruits never before equalled in the history of its agriculture."

WORKERS EDUCATION

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.)

I attach great significance and importance to that old phrase that knowledge is power, and when the worker is possessed of a consciousness of his rights, of his economic strength, when properly directed, then I believe that we are welding into a great industrial movement a strong organization that will eventually and ultimately carry us forward to a very large realization of our ideals.

It is impossible to discuss workers education without at the same time thinking about our great American labor movement. The great need of the workers in every stage of our nation's growth has been organization and there is not a working man or woman who properly appreciates the importance of

organization who does not know and understand that the primary requirement now is organization of the workers.

The success of our movement must depend upon organization and we shall go forward just in proportion as we organize and mobilize the workers' economic strength.

Our great movement has been engaged in educational work since the beginning. Every trade union meeting place, every labor temple, every convention hall, has been a school room to the membership of the American Federation of Labor. There are many in our movement who secured all the education they possess, practically, in the trade union meeting places, in the labor temples, and in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

We have been permitted to hear working men who were powerful in logic, who charmed with their eloquence, who were irresistible in their powers of expression who developed their ability to do these things in the trade union meeting places, the labor temple and the convention hall.

Is not that a great tribute to the American Federation of Labor, when it set up a great instrumentality that gave to the workers the opportunity to develop their talents, their latent powers, their ability to do things in behalf of working men and women?

And I am glad, indeed, to note the development of our workers education movement in many states where we are attempting to utilize every instrumentality that presents itself to educate the adult worker, the members of our great trade union movement.

We do not wish to indoctrinate them, because the facts are they will not permit themselves to be indoctrinated. The worker has the power to think, and after all, education means but the development of those mental and latent powers possessed by every man and woman so that he can think and analyze intelligently, and that is what education really is—cultivation of the powers that nature placed inherent within the mind and soul and body of man. It is the purpose of Organized Labor to carry this movement—the educational movement—here, there and everywhere, utilizing the instrumentalities that we find at hand in order to develop the power of thought and mentality, and to cultivate the mind and heart of the working men and women wherever they may be found.

While we know that progress has been slow, the difficulties have been great, surrounded by indifference on the one hand and opposition on the other, we are determined to go forward in this movement of equipping workers through education and acquiring of knowledge so that they can be a greater, stronger, more influential force in our great economic movement.

I am sorry to note that there are, in some quarters, demands that some sort of a so-called progressive movement in our organization should be established, form a new policy, capture our great movement and make it responsive to

these new leaders ideals and hopes. I would not have referred to it except that it appears to me as really amusing. It reminds me of the story of when the pigmies went to war and when a flock of mice attacked tom cats. Now that seems to me to be about the situation, because if there are those who think they could destroy this great movement, builded after more than half a century of experience, with all of its ramifications, its financial economic and collective strength, then it seems to me they show about as much judgment as the rabbit did when it spat in the face of the bulldog.

And in line with that thought it would be inconsistent and foolish for the American Federation of Labor to collect out of the pockets and purses of our humble working men and women, many of them suffering from unemployment, per capita tax to support students going to an institution that would teach that philosophy, and that would condemn and flaunt the American Federation of Labor.

We are engaged in preserving our movement, not in tearing it down. We are not blind. We are endeavoring to understand the trend of the times and while we concede to every institution the right to follow such academic policies as it may outline and wish, we reserve to ourselves the right to withhold support, financial and otherwise, to an institution that would ridicule our philosophy, ignore it and condemn its leaders, and thus undermine the confidence that the rank and file should have in those who lead them.

The American labor movement, cannot be destroyed. It is going to live. If you want to change its policies come to our conventions, bring your resolutions and present them and you will receive an answer as to whether or not the membership want a change.

But it is my judgment that the experience of the past, the memory of the struggles of men and women to build their movement to where it now stands will be so influential that you will have to present with sound logic and irresistible persuasion a better plan before the American labor movement will accept it.

Regarding education, I repeat again, that we are deeply interested in workers' education, and we do not want to restrict the workers in their examina-

tion of facts, but we want to carry to them every opportunity to equip themselves with that power of knowledge so essential to success.

So far as I am able to help it it will be helped. So far as I am able to raise my voice in its behalf it will be raised. And on the other hand let no man de-

ceive himself that when foes attack us, let them be professing friends or open foes coming in the light of day or the darkness of night, whether in sheep's or wolves' clothing, the voice of the American Federation of Labor will be raised and we will strike back whenever we need to do so.

THE TOOLS

(By H. H. Siegele.)

PART II.

(Continued from September Issue.)



ODAY, as in the very beginning of civilization, there is that ever-present something that makes men everywhere search for better tools, and when they find them they proceed to select those which they think will give them the greatest advantage. Never in the history of the world has there been such a large variety of tools to select from, as there are today. And never since civilization began, were the best tools made better than they are today.

The carpenter today, as we stated in the article preceding this one, does not need as many tools as the carpenter of thirty or forty years ago. The reason for this is that much of the work that the field carpenter used to do is now done by the mills, or with power wood-working machinery on the job or in the workshop. But whether these things are being done by the field carpenter, or whether they are done at the mills or in the workshop, the doing of them is always with tools. The only reason why the mills are doing more of this work now than they used to, is that they are equipped with better tools; tools that would hardly be practical for the field carpenter to own. The power woodworking machinery that many contractors take with them from job to job, are, in other words, tools. But we would not leave the impression with our reader that a carpenter today can get along with a little handful of tools—by no means. The carpenter of today is required to have quite a number of tools, although not as many as the carpenter of years ago needed. Here we might give a list of tools, somewhat at random. This list is not a complete list, but is given merely as a tentative list, for the benefit of our apprentice readers.

Saw, hammer, level, square, coping saw, hack saw, nail saw, block plane, butt gauge, lathing or shingling hatchet, shingling gauge, hand axe, floor scraper, wrecking bar, steel tape, bevel square, try square, try-and-miter square, mortising gauge, three-foot rule, flat file, saw file, saw set, saw clamp, file handle, oil stone, oil can, burnisher, finger scraper, carpenter's apron, scribes, nail set, carpenter chalk, chalk line, tin snips, set of bits, augur brace, gimlet, set of chisels, screw driver, smoothing plane, jack plane, fore plane, jointer, dividers, siding marker, clamps, grinder, gouge plyers, yankee drill, plugging chisel, scrub plane, rabbet plane, and a great many other tools not mentioned in this list.

No apprentice should think that because he owns a good set of tools, that it must follow that that will make a carpenter of him. The tools do have something to do with a man's ability to do good work, but the man himself must play his part well, else his tools will avail him little. Before a tool will give the best results, the user of it must learn how to use it. It is almost impossible for any one to learn to use a tool by instructions alone. Instructions are good, but they will prove to be great disappointments unless they are accompanied with actual practice. In learning how to use his tools, the apprentice should cultivate the habit of observing how the leaders among his carpenter associates use their tools. In this way he will soon learn how to handle his tools so they will not only give him good results, but the best attainable results.

But knowing how to use tools is not enough. Tools must be sharpened from time to time. And that is a matter that also can not be learned by instructions alone. Every apprentice learns early in

his experience, that tools gradually become dull; and that the duller they become the less satisfactory work they will do. The thing that he must learn on this point is just when to resharpen a tool, whether it is a saw, a chisel, a floor scraper or some other tool. The best way to learn this is by experience and by observing how his older associates do. Any apprentice, if he is fair and reasonable, will find that the older carpenters working on the job with him, are usually willing to give him help and advice, relative to matters of this kind. . . . And then the sharpening itself should not be overlooked. There are many ways to sharpen tools, but there are only a few good ways, and only one best way. In learning how to sharpen tools, the best way should always be kept uppermost in the mind. There is no danger of anyone going beyond this point; in fact, no one ever completely arrives at the best way to sharpen tools. The best way is always an ideal but it is a good goal to strive for. With the best as a goal, and earnestly striving to reach it, one will come more nearly arriving at it, than he would otherwise.

Speaking about when to sharpen tools. . . . The danger is not that the apprentice will sharpen his tools too often, not as a rule; for the common experience is that apprentices as well as journeymen carpenters often do not sharpen their tools soon enough. Nothing can be gained, either for the contractor or for the carpenter himself, by working with tools that are sorely in need of sharpening. As a matter of principle we believe that tools should be sharpened on the contractor's time, but at the same time, we believe that tools

should be reasonably sharp on bringing them onto a job. Again, we do not believe a carpenter is justified in stopping to sharpen a tool just at a time when all hands are needed to keep the work on a job going smoothly. Tools should be sharpened at times when one can leave his place without seriously interfering with the progress of the job. There are always such times and the wise carpenter picks them for his toolsharpening.

Bright tools give better results than rusty tools, but we do not want to be understood here as favoring the "bright tool" fad, in which keeping tools bright is over-emphasized. What we mean is to keep the tools rust-free, and in a reasonable bright condition. There are many circumstances that carpenters are occasionally placed under, that make it almost impossible to keep their tools sparkling all the time. "All the tools sparkling all the time" is the fad we are not favoring. A serviceable brightness is what we are working for.

Another fad we are not favoring is the "new tool" fad. The carpenter who is afflicted with this fad, usually carries with him every imaginable tool that is, or ever has been, on the market. If a new tool comes out, he has it whether he needs it or not. He has a tool for almost every job, and, although he would not need so many tools, he must have his particular tool for every particular job, even though it takes him longer to find the tool, than it would take him to do the work with tools he has at hand. It is better to be able to do many things well with few tools, than to have many tools in order to do only a few things well. New tools are not always the best, neither are the best tools the best when they are new.

VITAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS IN THE BUILDING BUSINESS

(By H. R. Bigelow, Director, Chicago Technical College.)

IT IS demonstrated on the job every day that no man can expect to get very far as a builder, superintendent, foreman or contractor unless he has the technical, as well as the practical knowledge with which to succeed. Practical knowledge is gained through experience; technical knowledge through study, investigation, research.

The foreman should understand the technical qualifications of his trade, and the use of the necessary tools, equipment, records, materials, etc., that he may explain and demonstrate them to his men. He thus can handle these men far better, gain their respect and loyalty, increase his own resourcefulness and show definite results in the larger amount of work done. He should know how to express his ideas by means of a

drawing, make a study of improved methods of employment and employment records.

It has been the tradition of the industry that foremen came from the ranks of the highly skilled craftsmen, until recent years. But the demands of expanding building operations has compelled employers to promote many men whose practical training is not equal to the grade of a few years ago. The opportunities for the man who will prepare himself are self-evident.

The superintendent, upon whose shoulders rests the success or the failure of the firm he is with, must naturally be still broader than the foreman. Undoubtedly the most important quality is practical knowledge—both practical and technical—of the various trades entering into the construction of buildings.

No man in such an important position can depend entirely on his own experience. With the different types of construction, and the various kinds of materials in use,—the new and complicated problems arising in the various trades—the superintendent is soon left behind in knowledge and experience unless he keeps abreast of improvements.

Therefore, not only must a man obtain his education and training by experience and observation in the practical field but also by pursuing a course of technical and business training through some recognized technical source. The importance of this strikes home more forcibly when one realizes that a superintendent is the man who must make decisions, and on those decisions rests the question of carrying through a contract at a profit or a loss.

In fact, whether we consider the matter of succeeding in building from the viewpoint of the builder, the superintendent, the foreman or other executive, there are certain factors essential to all. And in considering them we shall do so with the idea in mind that all are ambitious to reach the topmost positions in industry including that enviable position of the successful builder.

Building Confidence

A builder (and I embrace here the superintendent and the foreman who are working to that end) may be a super-salesman, and have an uncanny knack for scaring up business and still fail. He may find it impossible to de-

velop a permanent, successful business—if for any reason the suggestion of unfair methods or carelessness attaches to his name. For the public is prone to be suspicious.

Where such a situation develops it is frequently found that it was caused through inattention to little details, or leaving things to be cared for by one not familiar with the work or the situation. But builders rate pretty high in matters of honesty insofar as actual dealings are concerned. It is the irresponsible, untrained builder who generally causes trouble.

Integrity Develops Clients

Where a large building operation is concerned, the owner employs an architect whose duty it is to watch the job as it progresses, and to see that the builder lives up to specifications. But the only protection the smaller building owner has is his confidence in the integrity of the builder.

It is by far the best policy to be open and above board in your transactions. This does not mean you are to tell everyone about all your business, your profits, etc. Simply treat all with frankness and fairness, taking no mean advantage. I have noticed that selfishness, unfairness, downright dishonesty may sometimes produce an apparent advantage, but never bring lasting success.

And it is well to remember that a list of satisfied clients is one of the best advertisements you can have working for you. The fact that you are able to refer to these clients is evidence in the minds of prospects that you can be trusted. This reputation for square dealing is the most valuable business asset a builder can have.

Offering Suggestions

Another method of creating confidence and good will is to offer suggestions regarding features of any plans that do not seem to work out as your client had expected.

Bring the matter to the attention of the owner and present your suggestion for bettering the plan. Should there be an added cost involved, make this clear to the owner, and the reason for it.

Should you be working from architect's plans and come across such a defect, don't be satisfied with the thought that the architect is the one responsible.

That fact may be forgotten by the owner when the building has been in use a short time and you will be given the discredit for any unsatisfactory construction.

Futhermore, you in a sense owe this service to your customer. He may not see that certain limited hall dimensions are going to make it impossible to get large furniture through the front door, or that doors are going to interfere with one another if hung according to plans. That is your business. Point out these discrepancies and correct them wherever possible, but not until the owner knows and understands the details of such changes and approves them. This willingness to serve goes a long way in building success.

Resourcefulness In Building Problems

When one considers the time, labor and material that can be saved by one who is resourceful in the use of newer ideas and economical methods, it is small wonder that this factor of resourcefulness is an important one in the success or failure of a builder. The ability to see ahead, to plan delivery of materials as needed, to be able to judge the most practical way of handling work—makes or loses money on the job.

Thus the resourceful man is the money maker for any building job—taking advantage of every opportunity, thinking, planning, deciding ways and means for economical construction. The measure of this resourcefulness possessed by a builder is a factor that helps determine the rapidity and measure of his success.

Energy And Vitality

There is probably no business or profession that requires as much energy and vitality as building; they are vital factors in any success in this business for men and materials must be kept on the move. The men must be constantly spurred and inspired to further effort; materials must be kept coming to the job as fast as needed yet not in such surplus as to be in the way because of lack of storage facilities. It is this ceaseless energy and vitality that constantly inspires the workmen to greater effort—that moves the work on to completion. It is the motive force that radiates energy to all the men on the job and accomplishes feats impossible where this force is absent.

Personality A Big Asset

Any building executive who has the personal ability to inspire confidence, attention and authority will have very little trouble in handling men. For personality is not a matter of physical size so much as knowledge, self-confidence, authority and sincerity reflected in every action or order.

Nothing gains the confidence of workmen more than the personality that is reflected in the definiteness with which orders are given, the knowledge of one's business that is reflected in the specific instruction, and the fearless, unfaltering bearing of the man who relies on moral strength rather than bullying tactics.

Closely related to this is the element of tact that is a natural trait with some men. It is the quality that enables a man to do or say just the right thing in the right way at the right time. It enables you to get others to do things without friction, and without necessarily making authority the controlling force.

It requires tact to make men work together in harmony; in the distribution of jobs it is tact that if often called for where an unpleasant task must be assigned. It is tact that enables you to criticize a piece of work, yet leaving the worker with the feeling that the criticism was just and fair.

Anyone can say, "That's certainly a bum piece of carpenter work," but it is the part of wisdom and tact, to suggest that "Don't you think it might have looked a little better if you had placed those doors a little more to the right?" Tact succeeds where brute force fails. It gets things done pleasantly; it secures the favorable consideration of others where any degree of bull-doing would simply antagonize. Many a success of a young builder or superintendent has been due in part to a cheerful, pleasant, tactful manner in handling men rather than to any unusual ability shown in early years.

Initiative Essential

The builder who has initiative can generally meet unusual situations successfully and wisely. For initiative is simply the ability to start things. And men everywhere look to the man who can start things. Initiative is the force

that under the right conditions develops into inventive genius for it not only impels a man to start things but to keep things going. As problems present themselves his mind is unconsciously at work developing new means of getting

around them. And as new ways of accomplishing things present themselves his mind is quick to grasp the essential features and put them into effect. He not only starts things but keeps them going and finishes them.

RESISTING ENCROACHMENTS IN THE LUMBER FIELD

By J. W. Simcoe.



NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that competition between building material manufacturers is now at its keenest edge and in a great measure the new and novel materials introduced on the market to replace wood in the form of sash, doors, frames, flooring, cabinets, mouldings, etc., are having some measure of success in making inroads upon wood, yet it is amazing to the interested observer the amount of lumber consumed in the City of New York, especially in view of the fact that repeated and continued efforts have been made to eliminate lumber in various ways as a building material.

Apartment buildings are rapidly replacing the one and two-family dwellings and three-story houses in greater New York. The palatial mansions of yesterday on Park and Fifth Avenues have been gradually making room for apartment buildings of "sky-scraper" proportions, housing hundreds of families in one apartment building where formerly the space covered by the old residence was occupied in many instances by one family only. One cannot visualize the amount of hardwood and softwood lumber used in the construction of the modern apartment building even though of so-called "fireproof" construction, without paying a visit to a building of this type during its construction.

In Manhattan a large percentage of new apartment buildings are more than six stories in height, therefore exterior walls and interior columns are required by the local code to be of masonry construction, fireproofed steel, or concrete with the fireproof floors. The concrete floor, however, serves as a base for wood sleepers, sub-floors and finished

hardwood floors over the sub-floors. Trim, moulding, doors, sash, frames and finish are of wood; steel trim and doors, the exception. Kitchen cabinets, in most instances two cabinets to a kitchen, are all made of lumber and the mantel pieces over the fire places are of wood.

Except in Manhattan borough, most of the new construction in greater New York is of four, five and six-story non-fireproof apartment buildings, and predominates over the taller type. In such buildings the exterior walls are of masonry construction with fire walls running through the building, usually about 50 feet apart. In such buildings, however, wood joists, studs, furring and wood lath are used almost entirely, plus doubled wood floors, wood sash, trim, moulding, etc. It is apparent that from the immense number and size of this type of building that greater New York consumes millions of feet of lumber annually.

The recent fires in apartment buildings in Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens have afforded the opportunity for the competitors of lumber who manufacture non-combustible building materials, to exploit their goods in preference to wood. Selective legislation has and is going to play a big part in determining the market limitations for all building materials and for wood in particular. Two years ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to amend the New York State Tenement House Law by prohibiting the erection of frame dwelling in greater New York.

In the 1929 session of the New York State Legislature a bill was introduced and passed permitting the installation of wood partitions in sprinklered fireproof factory buildings. In 1899 an ordinance was passed by the Board of Al-

dermen of New York City requiring "fireproofed" wood in all portions of fireproof buildings more than 150 feet in height.

In view of the fact that state legislation and city building code ordinances specify what may and may not be used as building materials in the construction of various types of buildings, it can readily be seen that the interests of the individual building material must be protected and there must be active exponents of their merits in order to combat selective legislation drawn

with a distinct animus toward that material.

Business lost in fair competition may be readily regained by increased sales ability and capacity and by advertising media, but business lost by legislation, not only establishes a precedent never to be subduced, but creates a public opinion, custom and practice which may never be overturned.

Carpenters and all others depending on the lumber industry for their livelihood must cooperate for the perpetuation of their business and their markets.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR



HE American Federation of Labor is not a "union" in the accepted sense—it is a federation of unions.

It has no power other than that given to it by affiliated national and international unions. These affiliates retain control of their internal affairs. They are sole judge of their wage scales, working conditions, etc. Each has undisputed power to adjust industrial disputes in its respective jurisdiction and is protected from invasion by rival organizations.

These national and international unions are the base of the American Federation of Labor.

State and central bodies, composed of representatives of local affiliates of national and international unions, are also part of the A. F. of L. as are Local Unions in trades and callings where no national union exists.

The A. F. of L. binds this family of trade unions into a voluntary federation.

It depends on agitation, education and organization to develop its viewpoints.

It maintains inter-communication between affiliates, and is in constant correspondence with a corps of organizers throughout the country.

It guards the workers' interests in the national Congress. It endorses and protests in the name of labor. It has secured relief from burdensome laws and governmental bureaucracy.

Annually it assembles the wage earn-

ers in convention to exchange ideas and methods, to promote mutual interests, to develop greater solidarity, to proclaim the workers' burdens, aims and hopes.

To adjust disputes by voluntary methods and to establish a better understanding all round.

It asks—yea, demands—the co-operation of all wage workers who accept the principle of unity, who believe there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, unemployment and all that these imply.

The trade unions reflect, in organized form, the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage workers.

The trade unions are exactly what the wage workers are, and can be made exactly what wage workers may please to make them—active or sluggish; keen or dull; narrow or broad gauged, but just the same the trade union has proven to be the best protector of the workers' interests.

The trade union is a factor in all social movements. It raises living standards and checks wage reductions. It promotes fraternity and fosters temperance and liberality.

Above all, the trade union is an educational force. Its democracy is its distinctive characteristic. It ignores sectionalism. It knows no creed, sex or race.

The trade union invites all wage workers to unite for their protection and advancement.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(By Old Hickory)

My dear Friends:

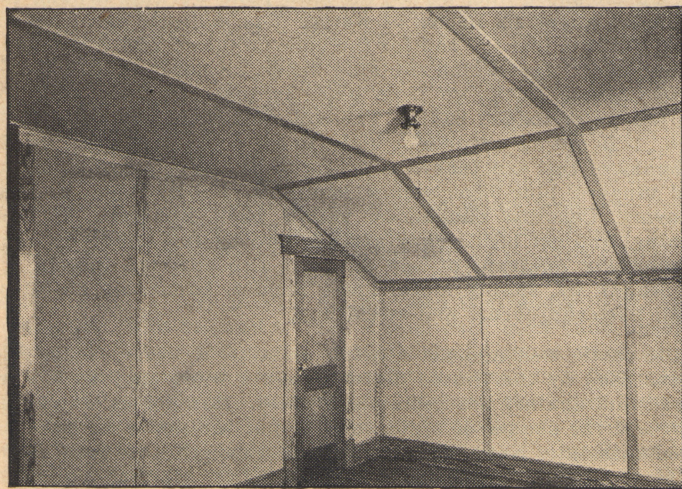
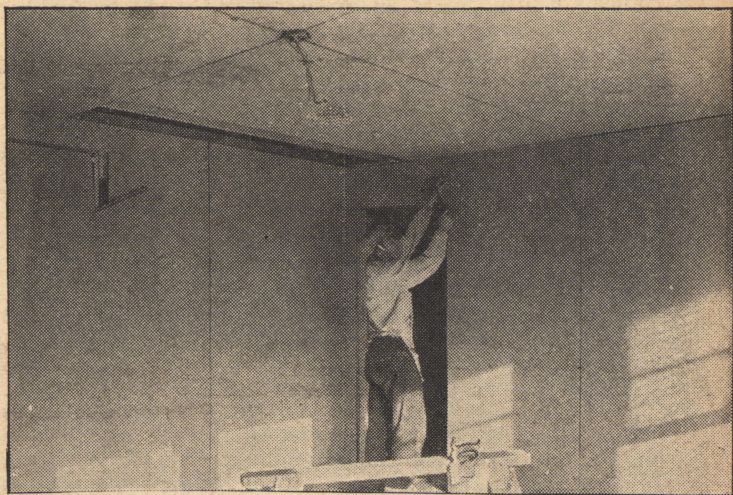


REFRESHED by our rest at the croquet court, where we are astounded by the skill displayed by some of the enthusiastic players, let us now head towards the outside path of this beautiful playgrounds and stop at the fountain and get a drink of the ice cooled water that freely flows from a canopic covered bubbler. The inscription tablet on it reads "Presented by the International Wood Workers and dedicated to the Perpetuation of the United Brotherhood." The architectural lines are in keeping with the Main Building. It is a pentagon arched formation, standing about eleven feet high with ornamental cornice and cast stone shields in the pentagon panels. At the back is a stairway leading down to the North lawn. I am told the treatment is quite common in Europe and rightly so because the International Wood Workers is an International Organization, embracing the membership of all the Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions in the Old Countries. A more beautiful and useful monument presented with a genuine fraternal international spirit can be found nowhere else. We, who have the honor of quenching our thirst at it, wish to extend to our brothers across the sea our thanks and wish them good luck in their future undertakings. Before we pass out of this recreational area, let us pause for a minute and read the names on the benches, far too numerous for me to mention! Names that ought to live green in the memory and history of the Organization, for they made it possible for the great bulk of our membership to make the whoopee of the day. Now we are abreast the Water Tower! Here I have to admit that I have never seen a more pleasing way of taking care of the usually unsightly water tower. Its fine lines completely hide its usefulness. Inside is a steep stairway which takes you up about one hundred feet and then another steeper ladder takes you up the rest of the way. I am told that a club was formed at the last Convention by those who climbed up to the top and registered their names. The New Yorkers here claim that Alex Kelso is a member, while I hear the guys from Chicago say they are ready to bet that Tom Flynn went up, while others of us feel that neither of the two mentioned did it. It would be great if the two portly gentlemen could tell us the truth about it or buy the cigars and let us vouch for their membership. A hundred yards from the Tower is the Zoo. The first to meet us is Joe, a ring tail monkey. Joe is a friend with everyone and gives us all kinds of amusement. He is just full of monkey tricks. In the first cage are two Florida wild cats, fine specimens, but wild is their middle name. In the smaller cages, we find a very playful skunk, who is friendly to all except Ben, the Boss's bloodhound, who has had to take a sand bath more than once. Next, are three fine looking foxes, as slick as can be, daily dreaming of some neighbor's hen yard. In the next pen is a cute coon. Around the corner is a fine collection of snakes and vipers. We also have a pair of opossum and some day before long, we may have some more opossums. They are all well taken care of and we spend hours on end watching them do their stunts. Now let's take the path for Lake Jessie May, and give the various trees the once over as we go. Right at the start, we run into fine specimens of Georgia Pine, standing about seventy-five feet high, with a trunk about two feet in diameter. The trunks are straight and free from branches, bark is rather smooth, thin scaled, the branches are coarse, thickly draped with Spanish Moss. The wood is extremely hard and resinous. The needles are extremely long and grow in clusters. The cones are about six to ten inches long, both needles and cones are ornamental. This is the pine which has furnished the bulk of our commercial rosin and turpentine. Near by is a fine setting of "Live" oak. To my mind it is like Spanish Oak, standing about fifty to eighty feet high. The trunk diameter is from two to three feet. The bark is dark, roughly seamed. The branches spread. The leaves are dull, dark green. The cone is small, the wood is

heavy, hard, strong and coarse grained. Looking to our right, we can see clusters of red and swamp bay. The red bay grows about fifty to seventy feet high. Trunks run about two feet in diameter, branches form an irregular topped tree. The evergreen leaves are bluntly elliptical, with a pale shade of green beneath and are aromatic when bruised. The flowers are beautiful and shade off in pale yellow to a creamy white. The wood is hard, close grained. The color varies from a bright mahogany to a lighter terra cotta. The swamp species is about the same as the red, only stunted in size and the flower is smaller. The next type that strikes our eye, is a setting of magnolias, ranging from forty to sixty feet high. The trunks run from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter. The bark is a light grey, shallowly scored. The scales are thin. The leaves are extremely long, a sort of heart shape, blunt at the top, deep green in color, clustered at the end of the branches. The flowers are like a wide open bell and are sometimes eight inches in diameter, creamy white, with magenta pink stain at the base of the six blunt petals. They bloom here in May. They are surely a pretty tree. The wood is light brown, hard and close grained. Here and there, we notice clumps of Dogwood, Black Gum, Colomby Agaleg, Sand Myrtle and lots of others I have not yet found what they are. At last we have arrived at Lake Jessie May, God's natural garden. Let us go over the rustic bridge to the rustic shelter, built on a Black Gum tree that is growing in the water. The bridge is carried on a level from the bank of the lake, and lands us about four feet above the water level. Everywhere we look, we see a typical Florida semi-tropical setting. Wild flowers bloom with fragrant profusion. The more common are Wake Robin, Fringed Gentian, Daily Lilly, Smooth Rose, Lady Slipper, Marsh Marigold, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Wild Phlox as well as countless others I don't know the names of. Ferns of all descriptions. Towards the water edge, are Bulrushes, Willows, Water Oaks, Cypress and Bamboo. Let us rest awhile and watch the bass jump or let us feed the fish. It is amusing to watch the shiners grab the food from the slow moving brim. How they all scurry away when an alligator turtle puts in his appearance. Of all the species of turtles I think this fellow has the most frightful looking head. We often see the soft shell Kutter go after the tad-pole. On the shore line, we see the slow poke working around the edges, the gannet fishing in about six inches of water. The majestic heron standing with his eyes closed, but it is just too bad for the poor minnows who come along within reach of that long neck. Just watch the king fisher, he never loses what he goes after. The White Chinese Ducks go from place to place in their hunt for choice delicacies from the water sogged banks. The squirrels come and go to their favorite drinking place. It is not an uncommon sight to see a covey of quail drink, bath and rest on the banks of this sanctuary. It seems to be the rendezvous of the plovers, cardinals, red tangers, blue jays, yellow hammers, woodpeckers, Orioles, brown thrashers, weavers, Carolina chuckoes, yellow back wobblers, nightingales, mocking, humming, and cat bird. They are all here by the hundreds. The rabbits frisk about seemingly unafraid of any danger. The common insects are the giant water bug, dragon fly, sphinx moth, grass hopper, admirable butterfly, tiger moth, swallow-tail butterfly, locust and sweet bug.

Now let us go to the rustic well and get a drink of mineral water. I am told this is the well that was used by the United States Soldiers when they built Fort Gibson during the expedition against the Seminole Indians. Now let us watch the sunset sink in the west and the shades of night start to put the gorgeous coloring in this magic-like enchantment. Now let's head back through the man made beauty and see the settings of royal poinciana, camphora, punk, hibiscus, oleander, guava, banana, surinam, cherry, allamando, cherokee rose, hydrangea, azalia, century plants. Among the palms are fine specimens of Canary Islands, leaning California fan, plummy cocoanut, blue cocoanut, cabbage palmetto, sago, pigmy date, European Fan, golden feather. There are eighteen different species of rubber trees, with countless other vines and flowering shrubs I don't know the name of. May God spare us all to see them in their maturity. Now, Folks, I have taken you 'round the building, I have tried in my way to tell you all about this wonderful fairyland and get you to join with me in asking for health and perpetual peace for our officers, who have been so thoughtful for our comfort.

Here's enough *extra* every carpenter



***Build comfortable new rooms
out of wasted attic space***

Here are two large rooms built in the attic of Harry Lyons in Belmar, New Jersey, with walls and ceilings of Celotex. The attractive color of Celotex and its delicate fibrous texture make a decorative and inexpensive interior finish.

***Now
"DOUBLE-THICK"
CELOTEX***

This stronger than Celotex with its extra insulation value makes an ideal material for roofs and building walls and ceilings. The boards measure 4' from 7' to 12' long 7-8" thick.

ra work to keep er busy for months

***Celotex national advertisements in every city
and town are selling home owners on remodel-
ing their attics—on lining roofs, base-
ments, garages with cane-fibre insulation.***

HOME owners are getting ready for winter. Now is the time to remodel wasted attic space into warm, pleasant rooms—to line roofs with Celotex and stop leakage of furnace heat—to insulate garages so that cars won't freeze—to protect basements from cold and dampness.

The Celotex Company is making a concentrated drive in all its national advertising and promotional work to develop repair and remodeling work through the fall months—to promote thousands of these profitable extra jobs for carpenters everywhere.

You can easily cash in on this chance to make more money with Celotex. For home owners know that this cane-fibre insulation shuts out winter cold and summer heat—saves hundreds of dollars in fuel bills.

And Celotex is especially effective in repair and remodel work. It *builds* as well as insulates—adds

structural strength to roofs—makes tight and permanent walls and ceilings.

Celotex is the *only* insulation made from the long, tough fibres of cane. It comes in big, strong boards 4' wide, from 7' to 12' long, and 7-16" thick, or "double-thick" measuring 7-8 of an inch. You'll find it easy to handle—easy to apply.

Go after repair and remodel work this fall. Take full advantage of the nation wide interest in insulation and the general preference for Celotex. Write to us for further information on the opportunities that cane-fibre insulation offers you.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
919 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Mills: New Orleans, La.

*Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)*

Sales Distributors throughout the World

In Canada:

Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal
Reliable Dealers Can Supply Celotex Standard
Building Board

The word

CELOTEX

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is the trademark of and indicates manufacture by
The Celotex Company, Chicago, Ill.

CELOTEX
BRAND

INSULATING CANE BOARD

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

Old Hickory will soon have to have one of those sweet young stenographers to answer all letters and to save time and work. I am going to number your answers so I can refer to a number in a previous Carpenter if your question has already been answered.

* * *

To the Brother in Philadelphia.: My answer to you is the same as I gave to my Montreal friend in last month's Carpenter.

* * *

7. To the Brother in Manchester, N. H.: The low altitude is good for your "Heart Trouble."

* * *

8. To the Brother in Hackensack, N. J.: I cannot answer your question, but to date I have not heard of anyone wanting to go back home. I presume I can quit if I do not like it. I think you ought to ask your question of General President Hutcheson, he will know.

* * *

9. To the Brother in New Orleans. I do not want to go into the merits of a pension, but let me say if I had the choice of a pension of ten dollars (\$10.00) a week, I would not take it in preference to the comforts of this Home.

* * *

10. To the Brother in Jamestown.: Go or write your Local Union, they will fill out the application and take you to see their doctor; then they will send the application to Indianapolis, and if you are as young as you say you are with thirty-three years of membership, I will be shaking your hand pretty soon.

* * *

11. To my friend in St. Louis.: Go to Linderman or see my friend Bill Williams, if he is at home. They will tell you all about it.

* * *

Hurrah! we are going to get moving pictures every Thursday night now. Pleasant Sunday afternoons are being spent in the auditorium with the Bible Class of the First Baptist Church, the Methodist Men's Class and the Bible Class of the Christian Church. We had a visit from Father John, rector of St. Leo College, a very pleasant and congenial gentleman.

On Sunday before Labor Day, Rev. McDowell conducted services. The auditorium was overflowing with our friends. I understand Pastor McDowell was the minister who said the prayers at the dedication of the building.

* * *

Our birthday cakes are getting bigger all the time and we had an opportunity to wish Brothers Bush and Herman long life and happiness.

* * *

At last we have a Brother who has never been a common carpenter, always in charge of work. Thank God Old Hickory and a few of his friends seem to be all the real working carpenters here.

* * *

The fishermen are still pulling them out. The Boss had seventy-five hundred young bass put in the lake a few days ago which will be some job after a bit.

* * *

Among the letters Old Hickory got last month, was one from W. H. Cole of Local Union 283, who tells me that he has been bed ridden six years. Brother Cole, you are right about what is going on here, we are enjoying it very much and it is the wish of us all that you may be restored to health soon; so here is hoping that your long road will take a turn soon.

* * *

By the time you are reading this, Christmas will be about six weeks away, so just think my Buddies, how your folks would like to be remembered at Christmas by you.

* * *

Our Manager presented us with, a big, morocco bound, Holy Bible. Our loss is the active membership's gain.

●

If you are disappointed with your lot, put it in the hands of a real estate agent.

* * *

Time is the one thing that can never be retrieved. One may lose and regain a friend; one may lose and regain money; opportunity once spurned may come again; but the hours that are lost in idleness can never be brought back to be used in gainful pursuits.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1929

The Pension Should Be Paid

WE have a law to pay a Pension not to exceed \$15.00 per month to those who do not wish to take advantage of the Home, but strange to say we have no funds to meet this liability. The General Officers, General Executive Board and General Convention have done their part in placing this matter clearly and plainly before our entire membership, but when the last referendum vote was taken on an increased per capita tax to pay the Pension it did not carry, and under date of January 8, 1929, General President Hutcheson by circular letter notified all Local Unions that—

"In the recent referendum vote by the membership on proposed

amendments to the General Constitution, the fifteen (15c) cents increase in per capita tax for the Home and Pension Fund did not receive the necessary two-thirds vote and therefore does not become effective, and for that reason we will be unable to start paying Pensions in April, 1929; however, the Home is ready to receive occupants, and we are, as per the recommendation of the convention, now ready to receive members eligible to admission."

Since that time applications have been made for the Pension, but we had to tell the applicants that we did not have funds for that purpose. In the meantime many inquiries have been made as to what should or could be done in order to pay the Pension, to which we replied that it was now a matter for our Local Unions to decide.

Local Union No. 58, Chicago Ill., realizing the predicament the Brotherhood was placed in, made a proposition to increase the per capita tax twenty-five (25c) cents per member per month so that our old members could be taken care of through a Pension. That proposition is now before our membership for vote and hope it will carry.

You are aware of the fact that when a man now reaches the age of forty-five his services are no longer required. We always thought, and do so now, that at that age he is just in his prime and is good for at least twenty years more, so we set the age limit to be entitled to the Pension at sixty-five. This was not done on the spur of the moment, nor, without mature consideration. A few years ago, under instructions of the General Executive Board, we asked our Local Unions for a list of their members entitled to go to the Home or receive the Pension, but we are sorry to say that half of them did not give us this information. Some said they were not organized long enough and therefore did not have any members entitled to either the Home or the Pension, but

they forgot that they admitted old-time members on clearance cards who were entitled to either one or the other of these benefits, and we were therefore at a loss how to figure correctly. However, the information sent us was placed before our General Executive Board so as that body might have some data, incomplete though it was, to work on.

We realize that when the Pension System is in effect, all members entitled to it will ask for it and it is therefore necessary that the per capita tax to the General Office be increased twenty-five cents per member per month in order to be able to meet our obligations. We always felt that this sum would be necessary, but it was thought at our last Convention, after all the information on hand had been considered, that the Pension could be paid on a smaller increase in the per capita tax. However, that was defeated by referendum vote and we have since been told on more than one occasion that the reason for its defeat was that it was not considered enough to pay a Pension of \$15.00 per month. We want to be in a position to pay the Pension as proposed, and to do this the proposition of Local Union No. 58 of Chicago, Ill. should be carried.

Government Announces New Building Policy

THE Treasury Department recently announced a new policy for the construction of post offices and other buildings under its jurisdiction.

The old system of awarding the mechanical equipment to a separate contractor has been abandoned and in the future the entire structure will be placed in charge of one contractor. Mechanical equipment comprises plumbing, sheet metal work, steam fitting and electrical work.

Secretary William J. Spencer, of the Building Trades Department commented favorably on this announcement as follows:

"The new system will tend to eliminate disputes on these buildings.

"Heretofore non-union contractors for mechanical equipment on a union job employed unorganized, cheap labor that was used to lower living

standards. The responsibility for this condition has often been hard to place. Under the new system the workers know who is responsible because the one contractor will be union or non-union.

"The question of unionism or non-unionism was given no consideration."

Building and Loan Associations, An Important Factor In Building, Continue To Grow

A COMPILATION of building and loan associations in the United States with assets exceeding \$10,000,000 on December 1, 1928 has recently been made by H. T. Cellarius, secretary of the U. S. League of Building and Loan Associations.

The results make an interesting showing. There are now two associations with assets exceeding \$50,000,000; there are four in the \$40,000,000 class; six in the \$30,000,000 class and 59 having assets between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

The announcement that there are 86 building and loan associations with assets of \$10,000,000 or more is an indication of healthy growth throughout the movement. There are literally thousands of associations that during the past three or four years have stepped up into the million dollar class and the number of \$10,000,000 associations can be expected to increase at an accelerated rate.

Building and loan has become a real business and is one of the main arteries of finance in the building industry.

Make your word the same as written contract.

It saves you the trouble of writing the contract.

By always keeping your word you establish your credit.

When your word is no good your credit isn't any better.

* * *

When you say something let it be educative and constructive.

* * *

Envy is useless waste of mental vitality.

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS Of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT

WM. L. HUTCHESON

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

GEORGE H. LAKEY

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

JAMES M. GAULD

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY

FRANK DUFFY

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER

THOMAS NEALE

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, W. T. ALLEN

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER

1200 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE

106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS

3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR

200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL

1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November, and December, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of October, November and December, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NOTICE

The statistics and other useful information which usually appears in the October issue will appear in the November issue of our Journal. Therefore next month's issue, November, will be our annual reference number.

Travelling Members, Attention

The amount of work in and around Atlantic City, N. J. is being exaggerated advises the Atlantic County District Council. A large number of men are idle insuring a sufficient number to take care of all work that will be available. Give this locality a wide berth.

* * *

The Lower Anthracite District Council, Pa. advises that work in that locality is very slack, and working conditions are far from good. All travelling members are therefore requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Work is slack in San Diego, Cal., advises the San Diego District Council. Many men are idle and conditions and

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

future prospects aren't very bright. All carpenters are requested to steer clear of that locality.

* * *

There are more men than jobs in Evansville, Ind., advises Rec. Sec. George F. Bridges, L. U. No. 90. Traveling members are therefore requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

No work in Coshocton, Ohio advises Rec. Sec. John McCann, L. U. No. 525. Many men are idle so steer clear of that locality.

* * *

There are entirely too many carpenters in Miami, Fla., advises Rec. Sec. R. G. Holloran, L. U. No. 993, consequently work cannot be provided for all of them. Any more coming into the district will only work a further hardship. All carpenters are urgently requested to steer clear of Miami, Fla. until further notice.

* * *

All carpenters are requested to steer clear of Yonkers, N. Y. Rec. Sec. Samuel Briggs L. U. No. 273 and 2177 advises that scores of men have been idle all summer and future prospects are far from encouraging. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

Quarterly Proceedings Of The General Executive Board 1929

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements have been acted upon.

April 8, 1929.

Beloit, Wis., L. U. 926.—Movement for the 44-hour work week, effective June 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

April 17, 1929.

Elkhart, Ind., L. U. 565.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.05 per hour, effective May 14, 1929. Official sanction granted.

April 29, 1929.

Sayre, Pa., L. U. 145.—Movement for the 44-hour work week, effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Port Angeles, Wash., L. U. 1303.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 1, 1929.

Stevens Point, Wis., L. U. 1919.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 3, 1929.

Northampton, Mass., L. U. 351.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12c

per hour and the 40-hour work week, effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 6, 1929.

Silver Creek, N. Y., L. U. 2414.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 10, 1929.

Bastrop, La., L. U. 1346.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour and the 44-hour week, effective August 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 23, 1929.

Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour and the 40-hour work week, effective August 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 28, 1929.

Lorain, Ohio, L. U. 705.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.17½ to \$1.25 per hour and the 40-hour work week, effective June 13, 1929. Official sanction granted.

May 31, 1929.

Tri-City D. C., Salamanca, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per hour, effective July 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

June 6, 1929.

Marietta, Ohio, L. U. 356.—Movement for the 44-hour work week, effective June 23, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Westfield, N. Y., L. U. 2166.—Movement for Saturday half holiday, effective July 6, 1929. Official sanction granted.

June 10, 1929.

Laconia, N. H., L. U. 1247.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

June 21, 1929.

Holdenville, Okla., L. U. 2272.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective September 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

June 24, 1929.

Big Springs, Texas, L. U. 1634.—Movement for the 44-hour work week, effective July 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

July 11, 1929.

Tyler, Texas, L. U. 1104.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

July 15, 1929.

Oxford, Ohio, L. U. 1842.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.26½ per hour, effective September 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

July 17, 1929.

Xenia, Ohio, L. U. 2408.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

July 26, 1929.

New Braunfels, Tex., L. U. 1701.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per

hour, effective September 1, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

August 2, 1929.

Glen Cove, N. Y., L. U. 1093.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.65 per hour, effective August 24, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Otisville, N. Y., L. U. 1041.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

September 10, 1929.

The regular quarterly session was called to order on the above date.

General President Hutcheson reported that First General Vice-President, John T. Cosgrove on account of his physical condition tendered his resignation to take effect August 31, 1929 and same was accepted by the General Executive Board with regrets.

The General President also reported that in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution; Second General Vice-President, George H. Lake became First General Vice-President, also that he had appointed Brother James M. Gauld of Boston, Mass. as Second General Vice-President. The appointment was confirmed by the G. E. B.

The application of Arthur McNeil, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn. for admission to the Home was disapproved for the reason he has held but 25 years membership.

The application of John Monroe Campbell, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va. for admission to the Home was disapproved, having held but 21 years membership.

The application of Patrick Cain, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky. was approved.

Application of Thomas Jefferson Rogers, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa. was approved.

Applications of members for admission to the Home referred by the General President to the Board Members of the various districts for investigation were reported on and the recommendations concurred in.

Enid, Okla., L. U. 763.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Wakefield, R. I., L. U. 810.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.01 per hour, effective September 30, 1929. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Smithtown, N. Y., L. U. 1167.—Movement for the 5-day work week, effective September 28, 1929. Official sanction granted.

A full accounting was received from the following Local Union and District Councils for the expenditure of appropriations made for relief of members on strike or locked out.

L. U. 948, Sioux City, Iowa,	\$ 774.00
New York, N. Y., District Council	1,015.50
Kansas City, Mo., District Council	117.00

The report of the Delegates to the International Union of Wood Workers Congress was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond of \$20,000.00 on General Secretary, Frank Duffy was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

Consideration was given the request of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa. to erect a National Memorial in honor of the late P. J. McGuire the founder of our Brotherhood and the Father of Labor Day. The Board has no objections to L. U. 8, soliciting voluntary subscriptions for that purpose.

As it is generally known that some organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor do not pay tax on their full membership, and as it is also generally known that the balance of the tax is either cancelled, remitted or paid by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and these organizations are given full voting power at the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the General Secretary is herewith directed and instructed to only pay tax in the same proportion as the organizations hereinbefore referred to.

He is further directed to demand that we be given full voting strength in the forthcoming Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, and all future conventions.

Relative to the affiliation of the United Brotherhood with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. the General Executive Board demands of the Building Trades Department to notify all Local Building Trades Councils at once to unseat all trades not eligible in the Building Trades Department nationally, and to see that all Local Building Trades Councils unseat the representatives of Locals of organizations not eligible to affiliate with the Building Trades Department by January 1, 1930, otherwise our per capita tax to said department shall cease.

September 11, 1929.

The regular quarterly audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

September 12, 1929.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Mr. John W. Simcoe and Mr. Westover representatives of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association appeared before the General Executive Board for the purpose of getting the cooperation of our members to further the use of lumber in building construction and asked for the assistance of our members to prevent the enactment of city ordinances prohibiting the use of lumber in buildings.

September 13, 1929.

President Green of the A. F. of L. being in Indianapolis on business paid the General Executive Board a fraternal visit; wished the organization success, complimented the United Brotherhood on its progress and advancement and discussed present conditions in the labor movement.

The proposition of L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., to increase the per capita tax 25c per member, per month for the Home and Pension Fund, beginning January 1, 1930 was ordered submitted to referendum vote of our membership.

Rochester, N. H., L. U. 917.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective January 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations for organizing purposes and after investigation of each case he submits them to the General Executive Board for the consideration of that body.

Lincoln, Neb., L. U. 1055.—Request for an appropriation of \$1,000.00 for organizing purposes. Denied.

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. 1460.—Request for an appropriation of \$500.00 for the payment of a Business Agent and organizing purposes. Denied.

Monongahela Valley D. C., Charleroi Pa.—Request for an appropriation of \$800.00 for organizing purposes. Denied.

Wyoming Valley, D. C., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Request for an appropriation of \$500.00 for organizing purposes. Denied.

Fort Smith, Ark., L. U. 71.—An appropriation of \$500.00 was made to be expended for organizing work under the supervision of the General President.

New York Furniture Workers, District Council.—Movement for the 40-hour work week, effective September 1, 1929. Inasmuch as our laws have not been complied with the G. E. B. disapproved the schedule.

Appeal of L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 762 vs., A. L. Baker and D. F. McNiel. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of H. Rubin, L. U. 1782 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of H. Rubin vs. L. U. 1782. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Nathan Seaser, L. U. 1782 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Nathan Seaser vs. L. U. 1782. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Abe Pomerantz, L. U. 1782 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Abe Pomerantz vs. L. U. 1782. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of August Danielson from the decision of the G. P. in the case of August Danielson vs. L. U. 246. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of K. J. Larson, et. al., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of K. J. Larson et. al., vs. L. U. 131. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

September 16, 1929.

Audits of books and accounts continued.

September 17, 1929.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Globe, Arizona, L. U. 1030.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour and the 44-hour work week, effective December 1, 1929. Official sanction granted.

The action of the General President in the consolidation of Local Unions, 1086 and 690, Little Rock, Ark. was approved.

Appeal of the Westchester County, N. Y. D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of

John Berg, L. U. 257 New York City and Kolle Arlund, L. U. 787, New York City vs., the Westchester Co. D. C., cannot be considered by the G. E. B. until the Westchester County D. C., complies with the orders of the G. P. and return the fine.

Appeal of L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alta., Can., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim of the late Hy. Lord. The decision of the G. T. was reversed and the claim was ordered paid.

A communication received from the District Council of Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Va. and vicinity relative to the use of Lumber in buildings being built by the Government was referred to the General Secretary for reply.

September 18, 1929.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

DuQuoin, Ill., L. U. 510.—Movement for the 44-hour work week, effective November 16, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Complaints against A. W. Muir, Member of the General Executive Board from the sixth district by certain members of suspended Local Union No. 1692, Los Angeles, Cal. could not be considered by the Board as the complainants are not now members of a Local Union of the United Brotherhood.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the G. E. B.

September 17, 1929.

We the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Dominion of Canada Bonds, the United States Bonds, the Certificates of Deposit, Post Office Receipts, and statement of Deposit from the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale in the vault of the Indiana National Bank, and find the following:

20 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds	
\$10,000.00 4½% Interest.....	\$ 200,000.00
10 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds Reg.	
\$10,000.00 4½% Interest.....	100,000.00
3 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds	
\$500.00 4½% Interest.....	1,500.00
100 Dominion of Canada Bonds	
\$1,000.00 4½% Interest.....	100,000.00
Certificates of Deposits.....	500,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 901,500.00
Statement Cleveland Ohio Trust	
Co. Deposit	200,000.00
Post Office receipt advanced	
postage	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,102,000.00

Note:—Dominion of Canada Bonds Cost \$97,400.00 with a par value of \$100,000.00 at 4½% interest.

(Signed)

T. M. Guerin,
Arthur Martel,
J. W. Williams.

September 19, 1929.

The minutes were read and approved, and there being no further business to come before the Board the meeting was adjourned. The next meeting of the G. E. B. to be held December 4, 1929.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Report Of The Delegates To The International Union of Wood Workers' Congress

August 19, 1929.

To the General Executive Board.

The Seventh ordinary Congress of the International Union of Wood Workers' was held in Heidelberg, Germany, during the last week of July, 1929.

This being the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the organization it was suitably celebrated at the same time.

Sixty-one Delegates were present, Brother Fritz Tarnow, President of the German Wood Workers was elected chairman of the Congress and Brother Wm. L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was elected vice-chairman of the Congress.

In the report of activities from 1925 to 1928 the Secretary says:

"Organizationally, the I. U. W. has made progress during the period under review in two directions: internally it has strengthened its inner structure, and externally it has extended its sphere of influence.

"The most important success of the period under review is undoubtedly the fact that the I. U. W. has been able to extend its sphere of influence very considerably. On January 1, 1925, it comprised 37 unions in 18 countries, with a membership of 619,750; on January 1, 1929, it comprised 50 organizations in 26 countries, with a membership of 1,025,299, so that the net increase has been 13 unions, 8 countries and 405,549 members (65 per cent).

This increase is not merely a cause for rejoicing in itself. It is of special significance, because our International Union, since the Brussels Congress, has developed from a body comprising European unions only to an International which spans the world, since it has ramifications in four continents and, with but comparatively few exceptions, comprises all the more important wood workers' unions of the world. The International Union of Wood Workers has broken through the narrow boundaries of the old Europe; it has become a real World International

of Wood Workers. Comparing it with other trades, it will be seen that according to the latest membership figures it takes the fourth place among the 26 Trade Internationals in respect of membership and the second place in respect of the number of countries it represents."

During the period in question Wood Workers Unions from the following countries joined the International

Yugoslavia,
United States,
South Africa,
Cuba,
Sweden,
Scandinavia,
Great Britain,
Spain,
Australia,
Denmark,
Roumania,
New Zealand.

In referring to our Organization the Secretary says:

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America affiliated with the I. U. W. covers both the United States and Canada. It comprises not merely carpenters and joiners, but also all other crafts of the wood working industry, with the exception of the lumber workers.

"The President of the American Federation of Labor, has informed us that the A. F. of L. does not include any union catering for this class of workers. Hence, organizational conditions in the lumber industry are absolutely inadequate. In the Western States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, a number of lumber workers are organized in the "yellow" Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, set up in 1917. Besides this, there is only a very weak group of syndicalists, the I. W. W. group. Of course, neither of these organizations can affiliate."

The National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association of Great Britain proposed that the International Union of Wood Workers should open its ranks to all wood workers unions, whether they were affiliated to any other Federation or not, and later amended it by

instructing the Executive Committee to call a World Congress of all wood workers organizations for the purpose of establishing a single class International of Wood Workers. This meant the admission of the Russian (communist) unions, and caused a debate lasting the greater part of two days. Delegates from the different European countries told of the tactics used by the communists to get control of the legitimate Trade Unions for their own ends and purposes or their failure in that to disrupt the Unions and put them out of business altogether. In reply the Executive Committee proposed that:

"The Seventh Congress of the International Union of Wood Workers, held at Heidelberg in July, 1929, decides that, in virtue of the resolution adopted by the Vienna Congress of 1922 and ratified by that of Brussels of 1925 concerning relations with communist organizations, the conclusion of mutual aid or reciprocity agreements with Russian Unions is incompatible with membership in the International Union of Wood Workers."

When the vote was taken the proposition of the Executive Committee was carried overwhelmingly. In fact, only five votes were cast against it and the two organizations that had entered into agreements with the Russian (communist) Unions were given to December 1, 1929, to cancel these agreements or stand suspended from the International Union of Wood Workers.

Another matter of great importance considered by the Congress was "The Prevention of Accidents in the Woodworking Industry.

On this subject the following Resolution was adopted:

"The Seventh International Woodworkers' Congress, meeting at Heidelberg in July, 1929, expresses its welcome of technical progress and of all improvements in the organization of work which lead to the increase of economic efficiency, the facilitation of work and the raising of the general standard of living.

"The mechanization of production which should promote the common good has become a source of terrible danger to the life and limb of the work-

ers. Safety appliances and measures for rendering machinery and workrooms free from danger are often lacking merely in order to save the low cost of them.

"Chief among the sufferers are those who have to work the dangerous wood-working machines. The countless mutilations and crushed limbs of the living, and the tombs of the dead cry aloud against the barbarity of working methods which do not guarantee all possible safety and protection for the workers.

"The International Woodworkers' Congress is well aware that no improvement is to be expected unless it is wrested from the employers by the requisite legislative and administrative regulations. It therefore calls upon all States to improve their protective legislation and thus combat more energetically than hitherto the avoidable dangers to life and limb to which machinery exposes the workers.

"The International Woodworkers' Congress demands for all countries the legal prohibition of the traffic in and use of machinery which is not adequately equipped with safety appliances. For the supervision of the safety of factories it demands thorough-going State factory inspection through inspecting bodies which shall include persons experienced in the trade, who have been drawn from the ranks of the workers. Finally, it demands for all countries the introduction of compulsory insurance to insure that those who have fallen victim to the dangers of their work shall be adequately compensated for their injuries.

"The fight against the danger of accidents must however receive the support of those who are themselves in danger. The International Woodworkers' Congress calls upon the affiliated unions to explain to their members and to all woodworkers the danger of accidents and the methods of preventing them, and to warn them not to neglect the protection of their lives and health, always to use the safety appliances when working their machines, to observe with the utmost exactitude the measures to be taken for the prevention of accidents, and to support the action of the trade unions and the authorities for the prevention of accidents.

Financial Statement For The Year

1925

Receipts -----	Fl. 9,409,04
Expenditure -----	" 8,834,92
Balance in favor-----	Fl. 574,12

For The Year 1926

Receipts -----	Fl. 15,212,11
Expenditure -----	" 18,503,08
Deficit -----	Fl. 3,290,97

For The Year 1927

Receipts -----	Fl. 14,821,08
Expenditure -----	" 14,404,88
Balance in Favor-----	Fl. 416,20

For The Year 1928

Receipts -----	Fl. 15,017,77
Expenditure -----	" 12,109,57
Balance in Favor-----	Fl. 2,908,20

Brother Fritz Tarnow President of the German Woodworkers was elected Secretary and Berlin was designated as the headquarters.

Brother Hutcheson was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The city in which the next Congress will be held was left to the Executive Committee, so also was the date.

Respectfully submitted

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,

Delegates.

Watch Out For This Man

R. M. Brown, alias R. M. Bailey, alias H. A. Allen posing as assistant superintendent for Hughes and Foulcard or Casey Construction Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., is working this section of the country, swindling building mechanics with a promise of good jobs and then getting checks cashed in sums ranging from \$180.00 to \$225.00.

His latest operation was in Toledo, O., where he swindled one of our members out of \$225.00.

He is about five feet eleven inches tall, weighs between 180 and 200

pounds, smooth shaven, dark brown hair slightly curly and parted low on the left side, has brown eyes, and a heavy coat of tan, arms very hairy, just a typical construction man in general appearance.

We are passing you this information as a precaution and as a warning to our members.

Fraternally yours,

H. A. Barrett, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1138. Toledo, O.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of James Alphonso Hughes, a carpenter, who left Boston, Mass. in 1911 or 1912 and has not been heard from since. His mother's name was Cairns and he may be using that name. Any information regarding this man, whether he be dead or alive will be appreciated as the information is required to settle an estate. Kindly address all replies to Mrs. Sarah A. Hughes, 8 Elwood St., Everett, Mass.

Seminole, Okla. Local Holds Successful Labor Day Celebration

In celebrating Labor Day, Local Union No. 929, Seminole, Okla. staged a parade, in which approximately 150 marchers participated. The line of march made a complete circuit of the business and resident sections of the city.

Following the parade, the members, as well as visitors from the surrounding towns of Shawnee, Wewoka, Holdenville, Mand and Ada, gathered in the boxing arena where they were addressed by Mayor J. N. Harbor of Seminole; Secretary Roy Griffin of the Chamber of Commerce and President L. C. Watson of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters. The remarks of the speakers were timely and were well received.

After the speaking, the body adjourned to Wewoka Lake for a picnic lunch which was greatly relished. The entertainment consisted of swimming, boat races and skating.

The outing was a huge success, and the committee in charge of the arrange-

ments deserves credit for the able manner in which the details of the Labor Day celebration was handled.

Memory of P. J. McGuire Honored On Labor Day

The memory of the father of Labor Day and founder of our Brotherhood, Peter J. McGuire was honored on Labor Day when memorial services were held at his grave in Arlington Cemetery, near Merchantville, N. J.

Secretary Hugh V. Reilly of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor was the principle speaker. Addresses were also made by General Executive Board Member W. T. Allen; William Patton of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; James Fealey of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters and Secretary Frank Burch of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union. Secretary-Treasurer Vernon Fletcher of the Philadelphia District Council presided.

Among the prominent members of the Labor movement who were in attendance were included General Representative Thomas Hickey and President Daniel J. McLaughlin of the Philadelphia District Council.

Many large, beautiful floral wreaths, bearing reverential inscriptions were placed on the grave.

Three daughters of Brother McGuire participated in the exercises. They are Miss Lillian McGuire, Miss Myrtle McGuire and Mrs. Catherine Caya.

Miami, Ariz. Local Enjoys Annual Festival

On Aug. 23rd, Local Union No. 1538, Miami, Ariz. held its annual watermelon festival which was attended by the members, their families and invited guests, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Dancing was indulged in, the music being furnished by L. D. Crandall, one of the selected contestants for the Ford troupe of old time fiddlers who will shortly tour the United States.

The outstanding feature of this enjoyable event was a decisive movement toward the organization of a Ladies' Auxiliary Union.

Education

Education becomes more and more big business. In one day's newspapers we find:

Yale is going to spend \$4,000,000 on new Buildings;

Princeton gets a gift of half a million for a finance school;

John Hopkins is given \$3,000,000.

America is requiring more and more education for several reasons. Growing buying power turns to education among the first things—it seeks to buy education for the young. And a social order that grows more and more complex offers fewer opportunities to the uneducated.

Parents seek, for one thing, to buy an education that it, in turn, may buy for the coming generation an immunity from manual labor and a "place in the sun." Sometimes it works; sometimes it doesn't work.

But the educational plant of the nation must grow and grow to take care of the growing demands upon it.

The Fellow We'd Like to Meet

Nobody would call him handsome—
And nobody would call him wise—
A scholar would laugh at his grammar,
His learning would win no prize!
He never makes epigrams clever—
But still you will hear folks say:
"He's the kind of fellow we'd like to meet
On a dull, cold, rainy day!"

His eyes—they are blue, and twinkle,
His laugh has a lilt of cheer,
And his wrinkled face has a homely grace
Where the kindly lines appear;
He's never done deeds majestic
To ring through the world away;
But he's just the fellow we'd like to meet
On a dull, cold, rainy day.

The clouds may be full of shadows,
But he—he will find the sun!
And life may be swept with sorrow,
And hearts may be drab and dun;
But his friendly grip will warm you,
And blest with his chumship gay,
You will find the blue where the gold shines through,
On the coldest, rainiest day!

—Exchange.

DEATH ROLL

LEWIS HENRY JOHNSON—L. U. 783,
Sioux Falls, S. D.

Getting and Giving

Man struggles bravely year by year, his bundle to increase, and misses much of the fun and cheer, and sacrifices peace. For him there is no holiday and no surcease of care, until he's put a roll away that well might choke a bear. Throughout the day he plans and schemes to gain another scad, and business haunts his midnight dreams—which sort of thing is bad. His women beg him to desist pursuing the doubloon, for they're inclined to wot and wist he'll kill himself full soon. The learned physician shakes his head and bids him take a rest, or he will shortly be so dead he'll need no treasure chest. And still he goes his busy way on trail of groat and crown, until at last, when old and gray, he lays his weapons down. Then he has time to look around upon our human ways, and many evil things are found by his discerning gaze. Then he has time to realize that he must shortly go; the rich man, like the poor man, dies, as all deep thinkers know. And it occurs to him betimes that he may help the race by drawing forth his hoarded dimes from their abiding place. And so he gives a million bones some microbe to suppress, that fills this world with grief and groans, and woe and weariness. He finds that people have the itch, or some severe disease, that makes them paw and buck and pitch, and rub against the trees. And so he gives a million scads to isolate the germ that tortures all these itching lads and makes them writhe and squirm. The more he gives the he'll find what money can achieve; and when he leaves this world behind, we all lament and grieve.

—Walt Mason.

The Hammer

The hammer is the universal emblem of mechanics—those skilled in uniting and binding together of materials. With the hammer are alike forged the sword of contention and the plowshare of peaceful agriculture. Its workmanship ornaments the trappings of war, and nails the olive-branch of peace above the gate. In ancient warfare it stood pre-eminent, apart from the instruments it wrought and formed. The old battering ram of the Greeks was nothing but the rude conception of a huge hammer. In heathen mythology it was

always the symbol of might and strength. It was the sole weapon of the dreaded God of thunder, Thor, the mighty rival of Odin. His hammer was fashioned by cunning dwarfs, and possessed the wonderful property of returning to his hand after being hurled.

In the hammer lies the wealth of a nation. By it are forged the ponderous engines that almost shake the world, and the tiny needle which unites alike the costly silks and satins of a queen, and the rough homespun of a laborer.

The hammer, too, is no partisan. It is an instrument of the savage and the civilized. Its merry clink points out the abode of industry and labor. Its handle is extended, inviting all to grasp, and with its unyielding head, by the help of the strong arm, forges happiness and prosperity. It is, in fact, a domestic deity presiding over the aspiration of wealth and ambition. Not a stick is pointed, not a house is built, not a ship floats or a carriage rolls, or a wheel spins or an engine thunders; not a press speaks or a bugle peels, a spade delves or a banner floats—without having endured the blows of the hammer. So it instructs and teaches us that great ends and large results can only be accomplished by good, hard, vigorous blows. That if we would attain usefulness, and reach the full perefecction of what we are capable of becoming, we must not shrink back from the hardships, buffetings, and hard knocks of life, but early learn to cultivate the power of patient endurance.

Homes For The Aged

According to a report by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics—Homes for the aged, maintained by fraternal orders and other charitable agencies, now shelter nearly 69,000 persons in the United States at an annual cost of \$26,000,000.

A survey covering 1,037 institutions showed that their total capacity was 80,000 inmates. The most attractive sites were in the country, or in suburbs of cities, where conditions were healthful.

Genuine philanthropy today means the payment of such wages as will render philanthropy unnecessary.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From A Resident of Our Home

The following communication was received by Secretary Castelli of Local Union No. 385, New York, N. Y., and forwarded to us for publication in our Journal.

* * *

Dear Sir and Brother:

I arrived here at the Home all O. K. and find everything very nice. I am well and feeling fine. We have good meals and nice clean rooms and beds, it is certainly a nice Home—we have every comfort an old man would want. I hope that all the old men in the Local who are entitled to come here will do so and begin a new life. There are quite a number here from all parts of the country and they are all fine men.

I am well contented and have made lots of good friends.

I send my kind regards to all the Brothers and hope they will write me. With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Fred Wohlfort.

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla.

The Pension Is But Justice

Editor, "The Carpenter":

If the old fellows had not stood on the firing line in the years past there would be no Union now, and there would be no 8, 10 or 12 dollars scales for any of the boys, old, young or middle aged. Let's remember that when we consider the matter of the Pension.

The young fellows are stepping into conditions established and wages gained by the battles of the old fellows in years past. Make no mistake about that.

If a man now sixty-five years old had saved a portion of his wages all through his best years, the sum would not now be sufficient to secure his old age, be-

cause a man of that age has worked many years for three or four dollars a day. Let the young fellows working for wages of \$8 to \$12 per day keep that in mind.

How much is the average carpenter, young or old, able to save out of the present high wages? And remember that employment is about as steady now as it has been in the past with the exception of boom times.

A Pension for any carpenter of the required age and other eligibility is a matter of simple justice, nothing more. The price of one show a month, one package of cigarettes, a couple of ice-cream sodas, from each member, will provide the funds. To withhold the necessary funds is a cheap trick.

I am not personally interested, as it will be quite a few years before I am eligible anyway, but I am perfectly willing to pay any assessment required for this purpose. The money I pay to the union is by long ways the best investment I make. I wish I could get half the returns from my other expenditures.

W. B. Daly,

L. U. No. 80.

Chicago, Ill.

Labor Displacement

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Regarding the article on machinery in modern industry by President Green of American Federation of Labor, may I ask what is being done by Organized Labor to replace the displaced in the various trades?

Being a carpenter, I am naturally interested in the men of my own craft who are thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery into the trade. By this I mean, the constantly increasing number of machines that are being used for the performance of present work, that was once done by the trained mechanic. To wit: Mortising machines for locking doors; where

one man, can do in one day, more work than five men used to do. The power hand saw, used for all kinds of rough cutting on the job; where one man can do more cutting of wood in one day than ten men ordinarily would do. The use of electric hand machines that will enable one man to drill and bore more holes in wood in one day, than ten men used to do. The power floor surfacing machine that surfaces more floor in a day with one or two men than a dozen would ordinarily do with the old hand scraping method.

Of course we all admit that we are living in a machine age, where the evolution of the trade is one of the inevitable consequences of science and modern life. Also we admit, it lessens the manual labor of the mechanic to have machines do the laborious work that was once done by hand power. Also, we agree, that the employer has a legitimate right to employ labor saving machines to speed up production. So do we admit it makes for more leisure for the workers. But, after conceding all these beneficial results from the induction of machinery into the trade, are we not confronted with the perplexing problem of employment for the vast number of mechanics who are consequently thrown out of work?

Here, again I ask the question: What is Organized Labor doing for this vast army of unemployed? Will the mere writing of lengthy and philosophical articles in a labor magazine solve the problem? Are the men to be left to their own resources in this vast ocean of modern complications of industrial chaos? Can men be expected to do the best ultimate thing for the organization, if they are to use individual means to expedite immediate results for their own immediate and individual benefits? Can our officers promulgate a policy of procedure for the army of unemployed to follow?

It is fine for President Green to vaguely suggest Federal aid and control of this measure and problem, but, what has been our experience with governmental solutions of unemployment? I feel we are all in agreement that past experiences lead us to the conclusion, it is better for us to work out our own economic salvation, instead of trying to make a socialistic paternalistic institution out of our government.

It does seem to many of us, that we should be given a fighting chance to make a living at our trade, inasmuch as we have devoted the best years of our life to the development of a working knowledge of the craft. Some of the younger men can successfully compete with modern methods and make a fairly decent living at the trade, but, where does the older men fit? In this displacement, that is taking place, is it not a question of the survival of the fittest where the more active and physically fit are given the preference over the less able? Can the fortunate be censured for their more fortunate lot? Is not the urge and will to live just as strong in the younger man as it is in the older? Yet, how can we, as a group of workers, pledged together for the mutual protection and benefits of all, view with complacency this displacement of the older men?

It is a pathetic tragedy that is being enacted daily in the industrial world. Right in our own craft we see the great army of willing, yet, forced, men, seeking in vain, a chance to earn an honest living at their respective trades. Is such a condition a reasonable reward for honest service? Is it the humane thing to do to cast men on the junk heap when they are no longer able to compete with the machine that is operated by a more vigorous person?

It is useless to philosophize in terms of idealism or abstractions, where pleasing platitudes and meaningless generalities merely express a sort of Utopia, existent, in the imagination only. Neither is it wise to be continuously sounding a pessimistic note in the great industrial movement, for such things only tend to lower the morale of the workers and heighten the confidence of the employer in any plan of exploitation he may be harboring.

The readers of this article may ask: What is your solution? In answer to such a question, let me say, it is difficult, and, not always expedient for the ordinary layman to express too freely opinions on trade matters. I will, however say, that a closer contact between worker, official and employer, would go a long way toward a remedy. Without malicious intent, let me say further, that a gulf between the union worker and the union officer seems to exist and is widening and deepening as the years

go by. There is also a note of depression among the workers as regards the union conditions of the present as compared with the past. Old members of the organization are constantly bemoaning the apparent lack of interest the officers show toward the workers and their conditions. It is generally conceded in this district that a breaking down of conditions is incident to the introduction and usage of the machine. The pace of machine progress is too fast for the official minds in this section.

Whether this is true in all cases or not, is debatable, and to attempt to discuss it in our Journal is akin to treason against the Brotherhood. Nevertheless, facts are facts, and, to discuss them openly in our official Journal is, in my mind, better than discussing them on the curbstone and in secret conspiring places. When they are brought into the open, a fair and impartial discussion of them can be conducted, but the other way is unfair to those criticised. Franknes may be my weakness, but, it also tends towards strengthening the weakness of existing conditions.

If we are to defeat the communist and the anarchist in the Labor Movement, it is by restoring confidence among the members of the respective bona fide American Federation of Labor Unions. No member of the American Labor Movement, deliberately desires affiliation with any foreign radical movement. They abhor it for various reasons. First, it is counter to their patriotic idealism, and, second, it is contrary to their moral convictions, and third, it is a generally conceded opinion that to repose in the radical element, our economic destiny would be the grossest folly. Not only from a financial and economic viewpoint, but from an American and sympathetic standpoint as well. It is one of my proudest boasts that our Brotherhood here in the East, is manned by American citizens. No candidate can aspire to any office unless he is a citizen. This I think is typical of the entire movement. In so being, we have a much greater appeal to the employers and the public in general, in all our relationship with them.

Despite these things, however, there is a deep current of unrest manifesting itself among the unemployed. This condition is forced upon them by virtue of their economic condition. Idealism and

fidelity to a cause, does not feed an empty stomach nor stay the demands of an exacting landlord. Members of the Brotherhood are not by wilful choice anxious to follow Will-O'-the-Wisps in pursuit of a living, but, when they meet with utter failure in the existing order, they are forced by circumstances, at times, to lend a willing ear to the source of promise, that offers them relief. It is a well recognized fact that discontented minds are fertile fields for propaganda.

So, when I read President Green's lengthy article on the problem of unemployment and machine displacement, I was somewhat disappointed that he did not submit some definite plan or remedy. He is in a position to devote considerable time to a deliberation and solution of this question, and, naturally, we who help pay him expect constructive, wholesome and practical advice from him.

In the meantime, however, let us not lose heart, nor yield to the siren calls of foreign emancipators, who offer elysian propositions to those who hearken to their mythical tales of international control of the world's industrial problems. Let no man rush to the outstretched arms of foreign intriguers who seek to entice them away from trusted and tried American labor unions that has, thus far, raised the workers from the low level of serfs, to the high level of affluence and opportunity. Let us not forget, that unemployment under our own American Labor Movement, would not be remedied under any foreign labor movement.

Therefore, it behooves us all, lay and official, to restore confidence and morale among our workers. Let us not assume an air of arrogance and superiority, akin to autocracy, alienating the mutuality of the worker and officer, with a weakening resultant to the opposition of foreign influence. Let us not kill the goose that lays the golden egg, lest in doing so, we find our organization weakened and our good jobs threatened by lack of support by the rank and file who are struggling under adverse conditions to keep body and soul together.

Peter A. Reilly,

L. U. No. 40.

Boston, Mass.

Shallow minds don't dig deep.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

By. H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XIX

In the two previous lessons we treated joints for lengthening beams in heavy timber framing. As we go on with this work, at the proper place, we will have more to say about joints, such as bearing joints, joints for posts and braces and other joints, such as also belong to this class of work. In the meantime we will take up heavy timber framing at its very crudest point. At first we thought of dealing with this subject rather briefly, and only on advanced problems. But a work of this kind would hardly be complete if we did not commence at the beginning; and in order to do that it is necessary for us to take up round timber construction, which properly belongs to heavy timber framing.

One of our earliest experiences in carpentry, was that of watching carpenters build a hay shed. No doubt, many of our readers can remember the old-fashioned hay sheds, which still are in use in rural districts, to a greater or a lesser extent. Moreover, it is not an uncommon thing for carpenters to be called upon to erect such sheds. The hay barn, though, in these days, is gradually taking the place of the hay shed. It was not so many years ago when we helped erect two rather large hay barns. The construction of such barns is much on the order of the construction of hay sheds, the only difference is, the barns have their sides closed, either with corrugated metal or with boards, which necessitates the placing of nailing girts between posts, while the hay sheds are open structures with roofs supported by posts.

The elevation of the posts, plate and braces of one side of a hay shed is shown by Fig. 111. The posts are usually, but not necessarily so, telephone posts. The barces are also made of round timbers, while the plate, as we are showing it, is made of sawed heavy

timbers spliced together by means of scarf joints. Although round timbers have been used for plates, in some instances, such plates are less satisfactory than the sawed ones; and perhaps a little more expensive, by reason of the extra work required in spotting for the bearings of rafters, posts and braces. The spotting of the posts for the brace bearings is shown somewhat enlarged to the left of post number 3. How to frame the posts so as to get the tops to line perfectly is shown between A and B. A line stretched from the stake shown at A to the stake shown at B, perfectly level, is the first operation. In the illustration the line represents a point just 14 feet below the top of the plate. Now, assuming the holes are dug and the bottom of the holes tamped, we will transfer the distance between the line and the bottom of the hole, which is 5 feet, 3 inches, to the butt-end of post number 1, while it is still on the trestles. This done, we will measure off 14 feet, less the thickness of the plate, from the 5-foot-3-inches point, and that will give us the point where the top of the post is to be cut off. Post number 2 is framed in the same way, excepting, as will be seen by referring to the illustration, that the first measurement to be laid off, is 5 feet, 10 inches, instead of 5 feet, 3 inches. In the same manner lay off posts number 3 and number 4.

Fig. 112 shows how the layout shown in Fig. 111 has been worked over to meet the requirements of a hay barn. The girt-bearing spots are shown at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. To the left of number 3 is shown an enlarged spot. Four girts that have been placed are shown at a, b, c and d. The ends of the end girts are shown at the right and at the left. The two perpendicular lines at the extreme right represent the end boards nailed to the girts. The dotted line shown at the extreme left indicates the inside of the boards when nailed in place. Fig. 113 is an enlarged drawing of two spots of a corner post. The dotted lines between A and B, represent chalk lines, which should be struck

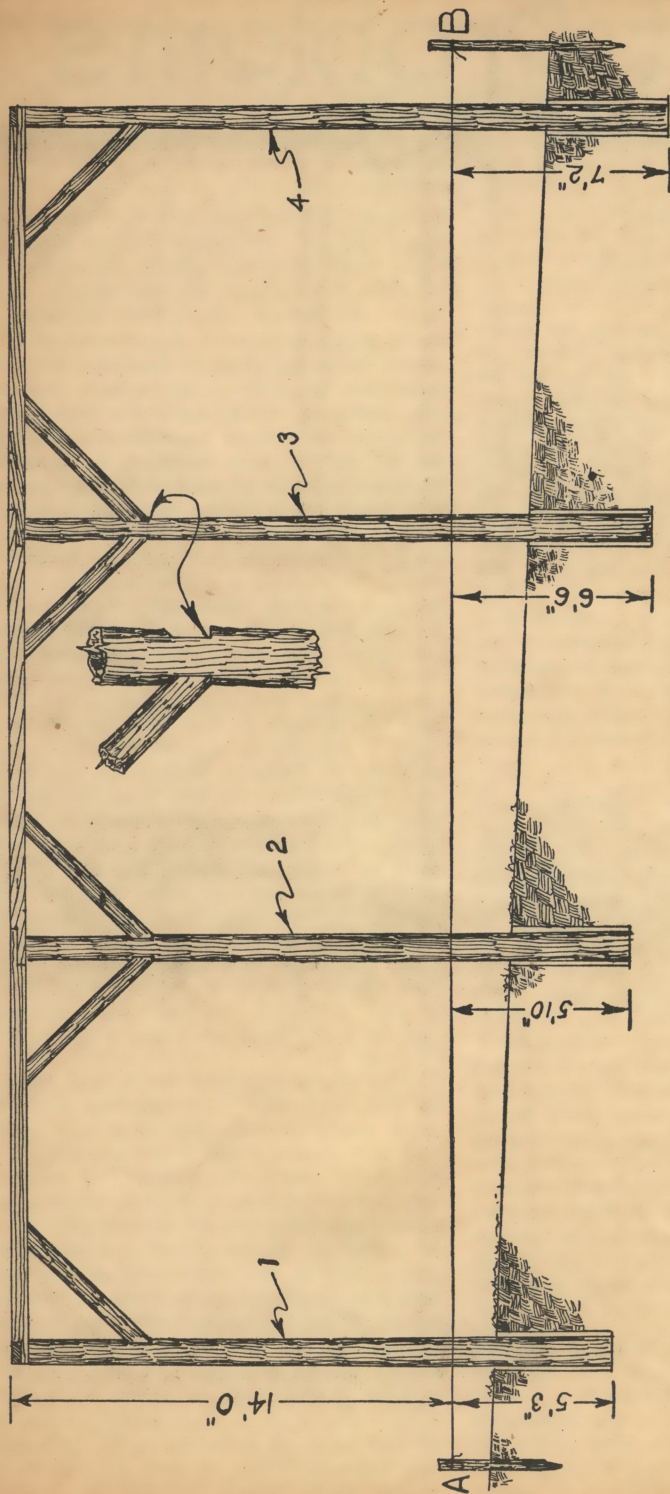


Fig. 111

from one end of the post to the other; and the post should be plumbed by them. The outline of a square shown, indicates how the two spots should be at right angle to each other. Fig. 114, shows, A, a perspective view of a girt; and B, a side view of a girt-bearing, while C shows an end view. These

round-timber girts, as the drawings show, have the side onto which the boards are nailed, straightened, either by sawing a slab off, or by hewing a nailing face onto them.

We find, on continuing our glossary under the letter B, that the first word following the word, bench, is:

Bevel. The slant of a cut roof framing. The slant of anything.

Bevel Square. A tool used for marking bevels; and can be adjusted to almost any angle.

Billet. An ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood either square or round.

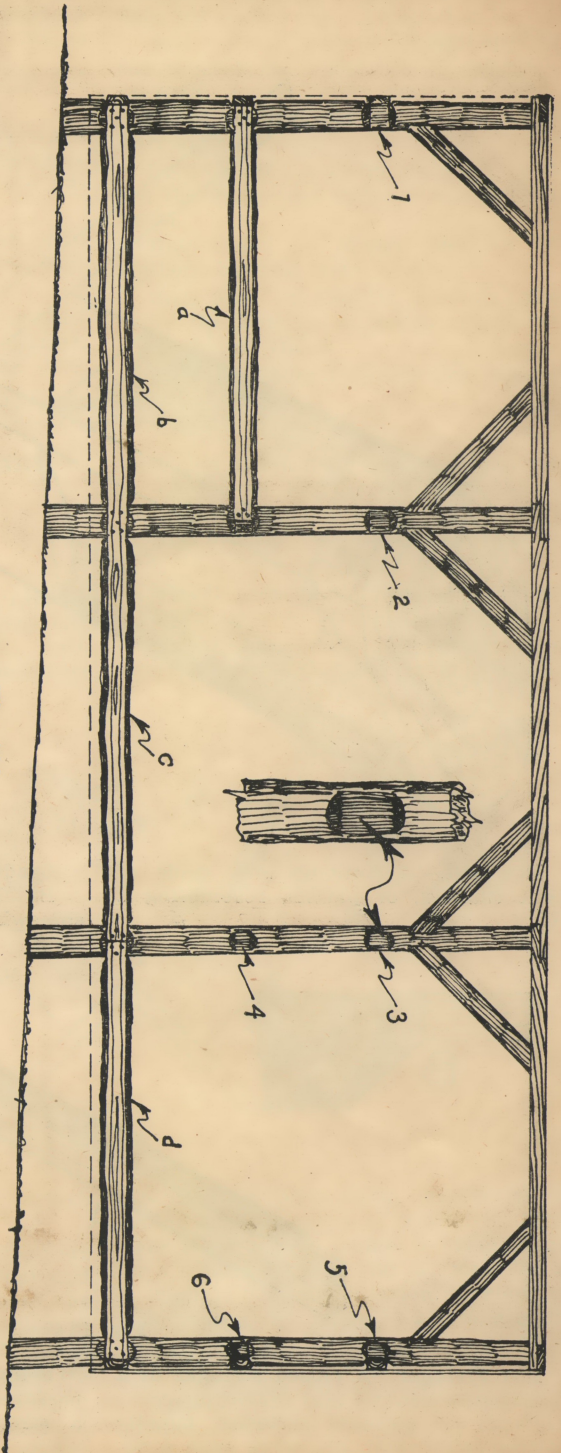


Fig. 112

Bird's Mouth. The plate cut of a rafter having a full-sized lookout. Any cut resembling a bird's mouth.

Blackboard. A black surface used for writing or drawing, etc.

Blade. The body, or the large arm, of a steel square.

Blind. A shutter for a window.

Blind Stop. A member of a window frame forming a stop for the blind. A screen stop.

Blind Nailing. Nailing so the nail heads are concealed. Sometimes called secret nailing.

Block Plane. A small plane used, especially for planing the ends of boards, etc.

Blueprints. Plans reproduced from the original, by the process of blue-printing.

Board. A piece of lumber, sawed rather thin and of considerable length.

Body. The large arm of a steel square; the blade.

Bolt. A strong pin of iron or other metal, used to hold things in place.

Bookcase. A piece of furniture with shelves for books.

Boring. The act of boring a hole with an auger.

Boring Machine. A machine used for boring, especially for mortises in heavy timber framing.

Boxing. Lumber use for boarding the sides of a building, onto which the siding is nailed.

sition that it will stiffen the framework. An instrument used for turning an auger bit.

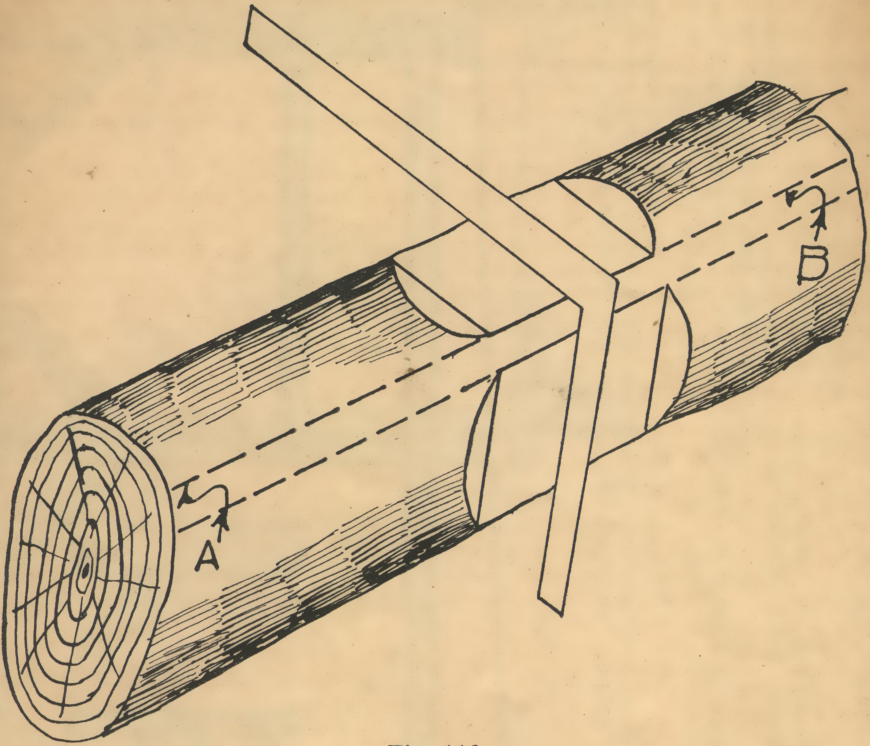


Fig. 113

Box Sill. A built-up sill, made of light timbers, or planks, resembling a box.

Brads. Very small nails. Bracket. A support for a cornice, somewhat ornamental.

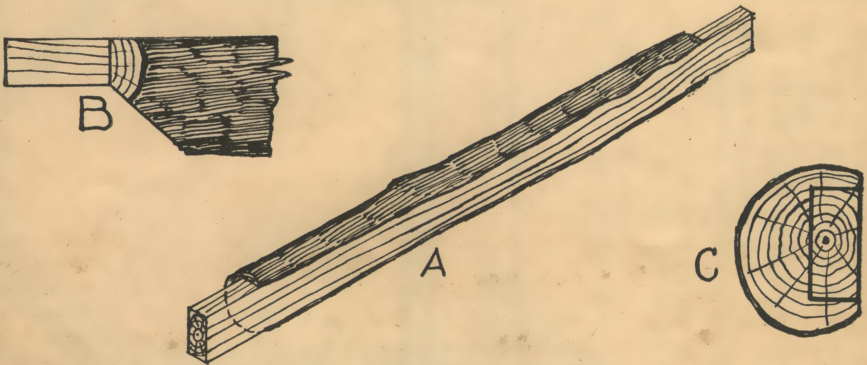


Fig. 114

Box Stringer. A closed stringer of a stairway.

Brace. A piece of material, usually of timber or steel, placed in such a po-

Bridge. The structure supporting a passageway, and the passageway, over a stream or some other impassable place.

Bridging. Small braces placed between floor joists and studding in order to stiffen them.

Broad Axe. A very large axe, used for hewing timbers

Building Paper. Paper used between the siding and boxing of a building—also between the sub-floor and the finishing floor.

Bull-nose. The first step of an open stairway, terminating with a semi-circle.

Bumper. A knob-like device fastened to the base for doors to bump against, to prevent them from injuring the wall.

Burnisher. A tool for sharpening

scraper blades by rubbing the cutting edge.

Buttress. A projecting mass of masonry used for resisting the thrust of an arch.

Butts. Hinges for doors, also called butt hinges.

Butt Gauge. A gauge used for marking the depth and width of mortises for butts.

Butt Joint. A square joint of two timbers butting end to end.

Buzz Saw. A circular saw; so called from the buzzing it makes when running at full speed.

Here our Glossary under the letter B, ends.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

(By L. Perth.)

CHAPTER II

The mechanical part of roof framing is simple and any rough carpenter can handle the job very successfully once the material is accurately measured

tolerated these days and the man who is unable to handle the work in the best, easiest and quickest way is liable to find himself constantly looking for a job.

Which then is the best, easiest and quickest way to frame a roof?

Before answering this question we will consider the construction of a roof.

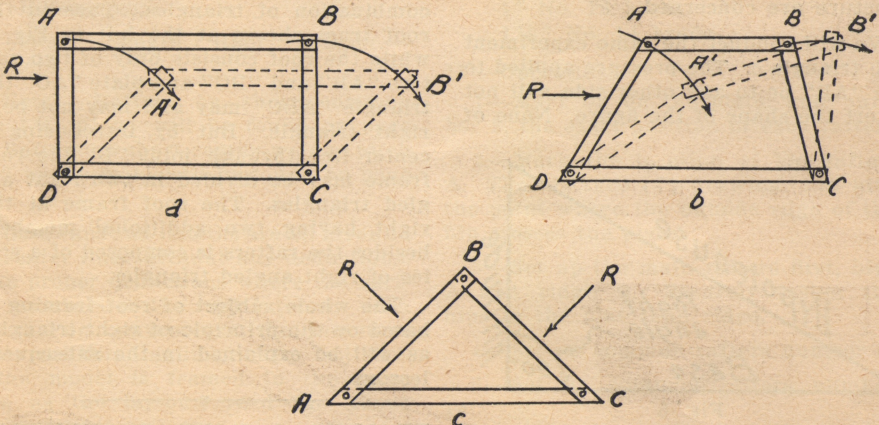


Fig. 3

off and properly marked for the various cuts.

It is true there still are carpenters who are framing roofs by the "cut and try method" i. e., trying to guess the length of a rafter and the angles at which they should be cut, and if the members do not fit they cut and try again.

It is evident that the tremendous waste of time and material cannot be

All framed structures, partly or in whole are composed of triangles. Whether it be a roof frame, a bridge truss or a simple brace it may be regarded as a triangle or a combination of triangles. The reason the shape of a triangle was adopted as a unit is on account of its superior strength. Fig. 4.

To illustrate this we will examine the shapes shown in Fig. 3, two of which have four sides and the third one is a

triangle. These figures may be constructed of wooden slats of any convenient length held together by one nail at each corner.

Now to test the comparative strength of these figures let us apply a force in the direction shown by the arrow and see what happens. By applying the pressure to side "AD" this side will change its position by moving around the pivot point "D," point "A" will assume posi-

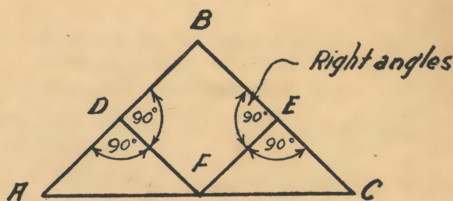
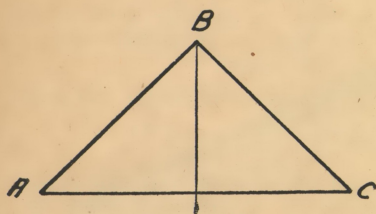


Fig. 4

tion "A." While all four sides still remain connected the figure will continue to change its shape as long as the force is being applied. It is collapsing. It is a weak shape and has no value as far as the stability and strength of the structure are concerned.

We will conduct the same experiment with triangle c. The pressure applied to side "AB" or to any other side will not distort the shape of the figure. None of

Of the two sides forming the right angle the horizontal is called the base and the vertical the altitude of the triangle. The side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse. Fig. 5.

A roof frame may be regarded as a combination of triangles. Thus in the roof truss shown at the left in Fig. 4 while the roof consists only of two rafters "AB" and "BC" and plate "AC" the triangle "ABC" may and may not be a right triangle. But by introducing a center line through joint "B" the roof frame may be divided in two right angled triangles. The roof frame at the right having two additional members besides the rafters is composed of a series of right angled triangles.

The whole subject of roof framing is based on the principle of right triangles as will be explained in the subsequent lessons.

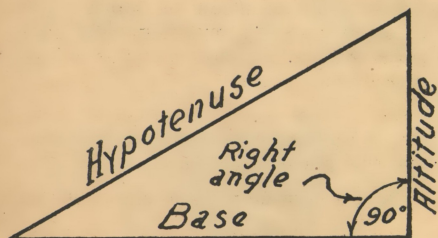


Fig. 5

its sides will move about the points at which they are connected. The figure will continue to maintain its shape, provided the material is strong enough to resist the force which is trying to distort it. It is evident therefore that the triangle is the only geometrical figure that can not change its shape without changing the length of one or more of its sides.

While speaking of triangle it will be well to review the elementary principles

FRAMING A ROOF OF UNEQUAL PITCHES

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 9

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To list the runs of the rafters from the lay-out, Unit number 1, drawing, and the length by using data tables.

(Note) After the fundamental principles of framing a roof are understood,

it is unnecessary to step off the steel square to determine the lengths. For standard pitches, the lengths can be taken from data tables and the square and fence used only for marking plumb and level cuts.

II—Runs And Lengths Of Rafters Used In Framing An Unequal Pitch Roof

Number of Rafters	Quantity of Rafters	Runs	Lengths	Kind of Rafters
1	2 pair	1' 3"	1' 9 1/4"	Jack Rafters
2	2 pair	2' 6"	3' 6 3/8"	Jack Rafters
3	2 pair	3' 9"	5' 3 3/8"	Jack Rafters
4	2 pair	5' 0"	7' 0 7/8"	Jack Rafters
5	2 pair	6' 3"	9' 10 1/8"	Jack Rafters
6	2 pair	7' 6"	10' 7 1/4"	Jack Rafters
7	2 pair	8' 9"	12' 4 1/2"	Jack Rafters
8	2 pair	10' 0"	14' 1 3/4"	Jack Rafters
9	4	10' 0"	14' 1 3/4"	Common Rafters
10	2 pair	3' 2"	3' 8 7/8"	Jack Rafters
11	2 pair	6' 4"	7' 5 3/8"	Jack Rafters
12	2 pair	9' 6"	11' 2 3/8"	Jack Rafters
13	2 pair	12' 8"	14' 11 1/4"	Jack Rafters
14	2	16' 0"	18' 10 3/8"	Jack Rafters
A	2 pair	18' 11"	21' 5"	Hip Rafters
B	1	6' 0"	6' 0"	Ridge

III—References:

1—Full Length Roof Framing.—Reichers.

(Note) Rafters on short common side (1/2 pitch) will be found on page 66. Rafters on short common side (pitch 7 1/2" to the foot) will be found on page 48.

These runs and lengths are all given on the center lines without any deductions. Make proper deductions where the various members of the roof intersect each other. For convenience the measurements are listed as in practice full size. If the model is framed to the same scale as the lay-out, read the above measurements as inches.

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 10.

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To assemble the various rafters in their respective places and securely fasten them.

(Note) The fascia line and plancher level of all rafters should line up on all four sides, the top edge of all rafters should be in line and the rafters should fit only over the center line on which the various runs were measured.

II—Trade Terms:

Review previous units.

III—Tools and Materials:

- 1—The use and care of tools.
- 2—Materials required.
- 1—Review previous units.
- 2—3/4" No. 18 brads.

1" No. 16 brads.

1 1/2" No. 14 brads.

IV—Operations:

1—Mark off on the plate, unit number 2, the exact position of each rafter.

2—Mark the location of hip rafters A. The distance (7) drawing, will give the point where the outside edge of the hip crosses the plate.

3—Set up the main rafters first, hips A and ridge B. Securely fasten the hips to the plate and ridge.

4—Set up common rafters number 9.

5—Set up common rafters number 14.

6—Set up jack rafters number 10, 11, 12 and 13.

7—Set up jack rafters number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

V—Safety:

1—Mindful of fellow workmen and the public in the prevention of falling materials and tools.

2—Take enough time to build safe ladders and scaffolding.

3—Have the upper end of ladders fastened.

4—Horses should be the same height and have a good solid floor to rest upon.

5—Horse play or scuffling should never be permitted on or about a building.

6—Use of ropes for hoisting—good ropes, hitches, knots, splices, etc.

7—Use of signals.

8—First aid treatment of fractures, etc.

VI—Questions:

1—What is meant by accidental loading?

2—What is meant by a roof carrying its own weight?

3—What is meant by stepping?

4—How should the main supporting rafters of a roof be designed so as to give the most even distribution of the weights and strains likely to come upon it?

5—What is the formula for determining the rise in inches per foot run?

6—What size stock is generally used for common rafters.

7—What size stock is generally used for hip rafters?

8—What size stock is generally used for ridges?

VII—Key To The Questions:

1—Chapter IV, page 60.

2—Chapter IV, page 60.

3—Page 26, paragraph 3.

4—Page 60, paragraph 2.

5—Page 138.

6—They vary according to the size of the building from 2" x 4" studs to 2" x 10" timbers. For ordinary dwelling 2" x 6" to 2" x 8" rafters are used.

7—The main rafters are generally thicker than the common rafters and the width should be about the length of the plumb cut on the common rafters.

8—1" x 6".

VIII—References:

1—A Practical Course in Roof Framing—R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Note) The above page numbers refer to this reference.

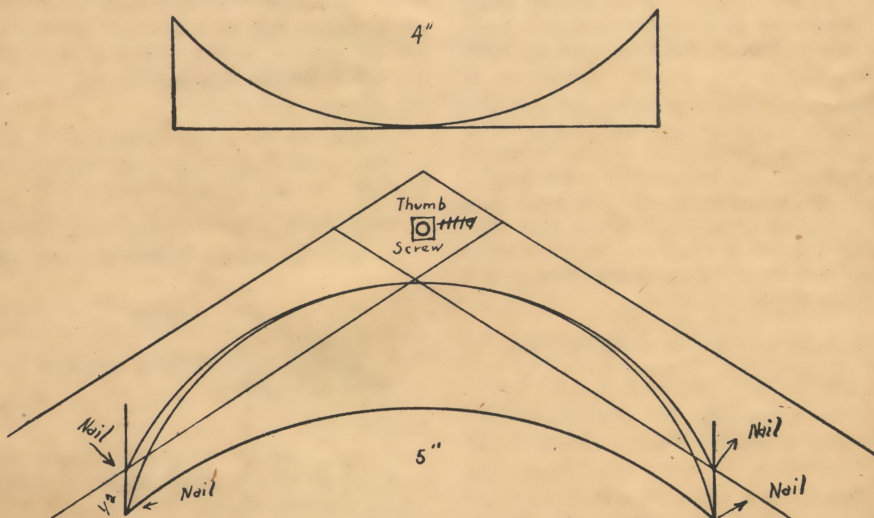
The End.

How To Draw A Segment

The accompanying illustration shows a simple method of obtaining a segment

consequently do not understand algebra and geometry.

It is not necessary to know figures to



or chord any width and height desired by making a compass as shown.

form this segment. Just try it and see.

John H. Wassum,
Slatington, Pa.

We are not all mathematicians and L. U. No. 101.

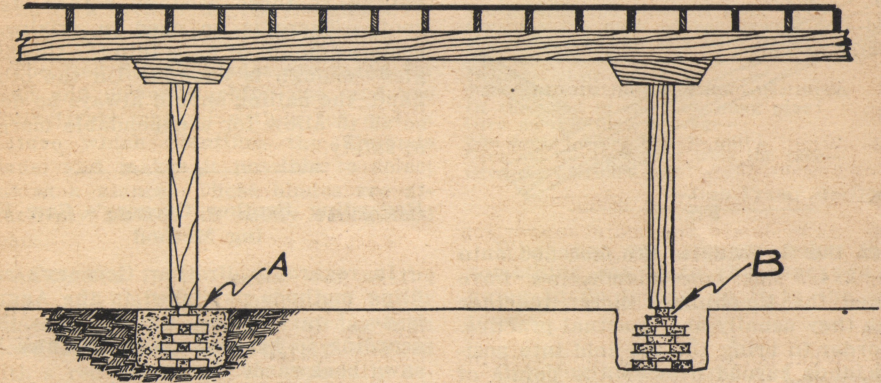
Without Delay

(By H. H. Siegele)

A short time ago we were called upon to take the spring out of floor joists by means of placing a girder under them half-way between bearings, similar to what we are showing by the drawing. The basement was damp, and had no cement floor in it. The job was simple,

A. Then we proceeded to frame the girder, the blocks over the posts, and the posts. After the joists had been raised to a line by means of jack-screws, we placed the girder and the posts in the manner shown by the illustration.

By manipulating this little job in this way, we not only saved time and avoided difficulties, but we were able to clear



but because the footings had not been poured, it looked as if we would be delayed on account of having to wait until the concrete for the footings could be poured and have time to set. Such a delay would have meant difficulties in more ways than one, so we solved the problem by placing bricks into the excavations for the footings, in the manner shown at B. When this was done we poured the concrete around the bricks, giving us the results shown at

the place entirely; taking away the material and tools necessary to do the job, immediately after the work was done. When the owner came to inspect the work, he made it a point to see us, paying us compliments along with the check he gave us for the work.

There is no better advertisement, even for a carpenter than satisfied customers; besides, the pay-check never gives such satisfaction as it does when it is accompanied with compliments.

Just A Toe-Hold

If you're slipping all the time,
On a roof that's hard to climb;
Get a toe-hold.

With a toe-hold you can stand
Anywhere with tools in hand,
As a leader in the land,—
With a toe-hold.

Should some, then, upon you
frown;

Try to run you out of town,
Keep the toe-hold.

There is none so great or small,
That can ever make you fall,
If you stick to, all in all,
Just a toe-hold.

If you have a one-track mind;
Lagging, oh, so far behind—
Get a toe-hold.

If the way seems tough and hard,

Listen to this Union bard;
Get, and keep, a paid-up CARD,—
That's the toe-hold!

These verses we selected from a poem that was written a number of years ago.

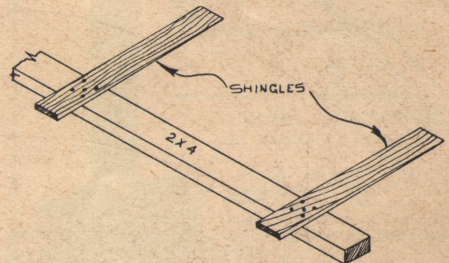


Fig. 1

While "a toe-hold," so far as the poem is concerned, is used figuratively; never-

theless, the moral it carries with it is based on the toe-hold that is used by carpenters and roofers for the purpose of keeping them from slipping.

Fig. 1 shows two shingles nailed to a 2x4, with the points pointing upward. This shows the position of the toe-hold

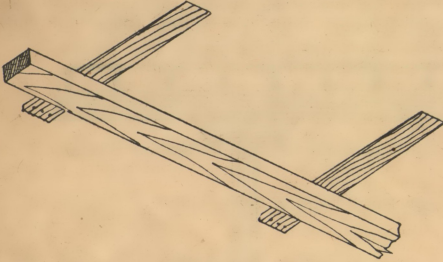


Fig. 2

when the tie-shingles are fastened onto the 2x4. For convenience, we have placed the tie-shingles closer together than they usually are in actual practice. In order to bring the toe-hold into position, it is turned over so the points of the shingles point downward, as shown by Fig. 2. An end-view of the lay-out, is shown by Fig. 3. This view gives the relative position of the toe-hold to the shingles that are already fastened on.

This toe-hold is not new—no doubts, most of my readers have used it before. It cannot be said that this is the best toe-hold, but it is probably the most

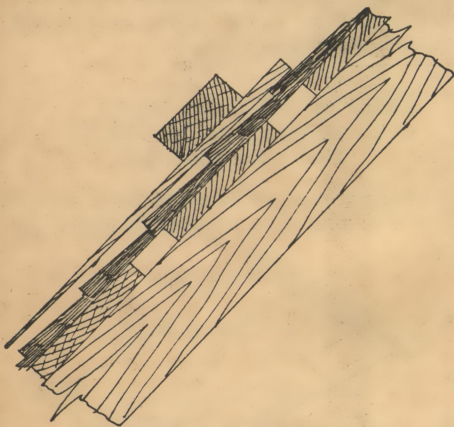


Fig. 3

frequently used. The principal objection to it is that on fastening it, the nails puncture the roof, thus causing slight leaks at every fastening. This leakage, though, can be prevented, if on remov-

ing the toe-hold, the shingle directly under the one to which the tie-shingle was nailed, is driven up about a quarter of an inch or more.

Something might be said relative to nailing the tie-shingles, either to the 2x4 or to the roof. Many roofs are rather flat; almost flat enough to work over them without toe-holds. For such roofs the toe-holds do not need as much nailing as those used on rather steep roofs. There is no need in driving a useless amount of nails into the tie-shingles—enough is enough. On the other hand, the nailing should always be done so as to allow for a dependable margin of safety.

Regarding Brother Gregory's Saw Filing Method

In regard to Brother Gergory's saw filing methods published in the August issue of our Journal, I wish to say that according to his explanation he files his saws backwards.

Are there any mechanics who sharpen their tools with the cut? I say: No. Why even the barber, when honing his razor, goes against the cut but when he strops his razor, he goes with the cut.

Brother Gregory also shows how to get a sharp edge on a thin piece of steel. I would file same against the edge to prevent a wire edge.

H. Riechman,

L. U. No. 264.

Milwaukee, Wis.

New Trade Marked Hack Saw Blade

A new hack saw blade of high quality and distinctive appearance has just been put on the market by the Simonds Saw and Steel Co. of Fitchburg, Mass. The new blade with registered trade mark colored red end and bearing the name—"Red Streak" promises to raise the standard of hack saw quality.

The Carpenter has been informed that the development of the new blade has been under the direction of the company's engineers at its plant in Fitchburg for over a year. Research starting at the foundation—the steel—has been made and a highly wear resisting metal has been developed at Simonds own steel mill in Lockport, N. Y. Experiments conducted over a long

period have established a tooth shape which has been adopted because of its ability to stand up under severe metal cutting conditions, eliminating the difficulty of the teeth shelling when cutting hard metal. There is no change in the general shape of the blade, but a special method of heat-treating brings out more completely the steel quality, edge-holding teeth, and ability to withstand to a greater degree the shock resulting from difficult metal cutting.

The Red Streak blades are made for hand and power machine use, and are distinctively marked with a red end, a feature which identifies the Simonds blade, and makes it possible to select one at a glance. These blades are attractively packed in easily recognized boxes.

Advancing in the same way as the hard and all-hard machine power blades is the Simonds Red Streak high speed steel saw, distinctively marked with a red back edge, an especially desirable hack saw blade for production metal cutting.

Give Me Florida

Give me Florida's breezes,
Give me Florida's sun—
Give me her sky where the moon rides high
When the toil of the day is done!
Give me her clouds at sunset,
Shot with crimson and gray!
Glories sent when the hours are spent
And dusk holds tryst with day!
Give me Florida's storm-clouds,
Piled 'gainst a darkening sky!
Give me the crash and the lightning's flash,
And the wind-god rushing by!
Give me Florida's darkness
When birds and blossoms nod!
Give me the flush of her dawn's first blush,
When the soul can talk with God!
Give me Florida's music—
Delicate, clear and fine!
The cardinal's tune and the eerie croon
Of the wind in the moss-hung pine!
Give me Florida's courage—
She doesn't know how to quit!
Give me the pace that wins the race—
Give me Florida's grit!

—Jean Fraser MacDonald.

When you say you are going to do something say it in the tone you are going to do it and do it in the same tone.

* * *

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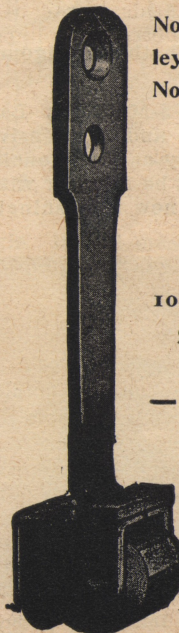
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HOW TO LAY THE NEW JOHNS-MANVILLE DUTCH LAP METHOD SHINGLES



THIS article completes a detailed explanation of the laying of the new J-M No. 40 Dutch Lap Rigid Asbestos Shingle for roofing and siding jobs. In appearance, a roof of J-M Dutch Lap Shingles looks like one laid with American Method Shingles, yet its cost is practically as low as the Hexagonal Method. With the J-M Dutch Lap Shingle the effect of the American Method is gained with a lesser number of shingles. In fact the number of shingles required to lay a roof by the J-M Dutch Lap Method is practically the same

course shall be started with a shingle which has been cut to two-thirds its original width and with a new hole punched adjoining the head. See Figure 5. Insert a storm anchor and fasten, then proceed in the same manner as described for the first course.

This and succeeding shingles shall be applied to overlap the shingles of the preceding course, three inches.

The third course shall be started with a one-third shingle, see Figure 6, overlaid with a full width shingle, the fourth course with a two-thirds width shingle and so on, alternating. The last

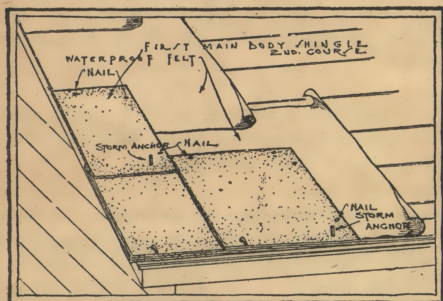


Figure 5

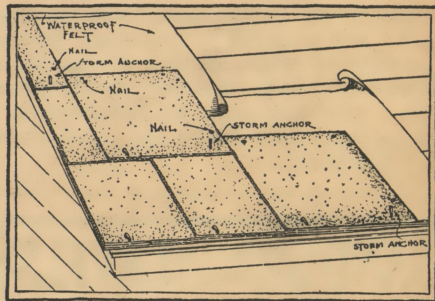


Figure 6

number as is used with the Hexagonal Method.

The application of J-M Dutch Lap Shingles is easy, quick and inexpensive—as simple and as easy as Hexagonals. Every carpenter should be familiar with the application of this new type shingle as it will mean additional business and more profits.

* * * * *

In the last issue we described the pieces involved in the application of this type shingle, the method of applying the eaves starters; and the application of the first course of shingles.

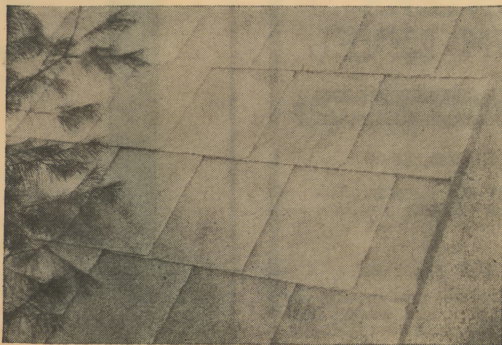
The second

shingles applied in each course shall be cut as may be necessary to overhang one inch.

At ridges, hips and corners, the shingles shall be cut to abut the furring strips previously applied. The shingles shall be neatly cut to fit all adjoining vertical surfaces, openings, etc.

Flashings shall be installed in a manner similar to that employed with other types of shingles.

Ridges and hips shall be finished with Ridge and Hip Shingles or Ridge Roll in the same manner as with other types of Asbestos Shingles.



The Dutch Lap Method Shingle. An adaptation of the economy of the Hexagonal Shingles to give the roof lines of the American Method Shingles.

Siding—Dutch Lap Method

When Dutch Lap Shingles are used for siding, the same general details used for roofing are to be followed. On new jobs cover the sheathing with Johns-Manville Asbestos Felt—15 pounds or heavier—nailing it down through strips of lath where necessary. For residing, shingles are laid directly over the old siding.

The shingles are laid either from right to left or left to right depending on the shadow lines and the appearance desired.

Figure 7 shows the construction details at the water table and the use of

The pleasing appearance of these shingles can be seen in the photographic reproduction of part of the roof shown on the opposite page. You can see by this picture how well Johns-Manville Dutch Lap Shingles compares in appearance with the American Method. Home owners who do not like the Hexagonal type of shingle, and who cannot afford the American Method Shingle will welcome this new type of shingle. Speculative builders as well, will like the J-M Dutch Lap because it provides a roof of good appearance and quality, at a low cost. Every carpenter should familiarize himself with the application of this new and entirely different shin-

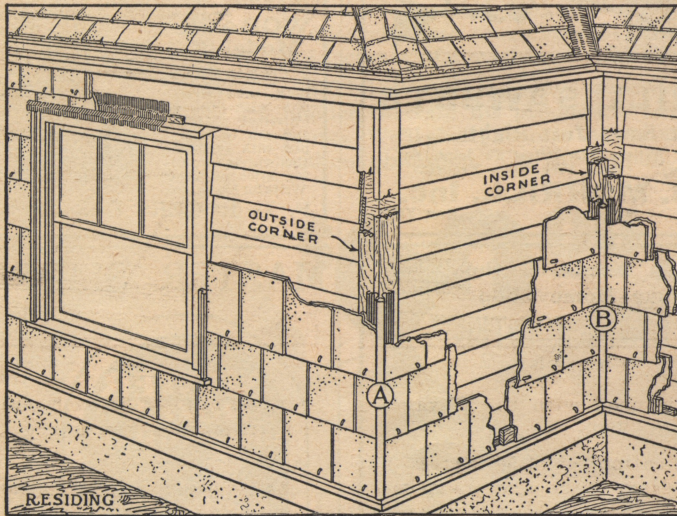


Figure 7

corner strip for inside and outside corners.

gle. It will mean more work and more profit for every carpenter.

* * * * *

The New Johns-Manville No. 40 Dutch Lap Shingle Will Bring Additional Work and Profit to Every Carpenter

The Johns-Manville Dutch Lap Rigid Asbestos Shingle is destined to become one of the most popular patterns ever made because it fulfills a demand for a roof closely resembling American Method Shingles in appearance at a cost practically the same as that of J-M Hexagonal Rigid Asbestos Shingles.

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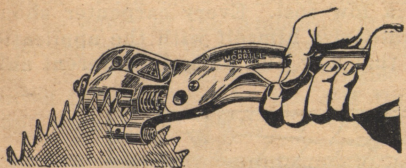


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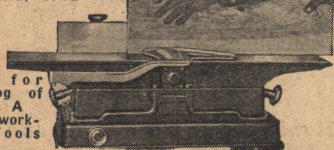
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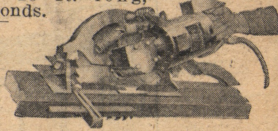
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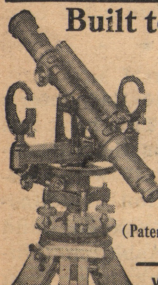
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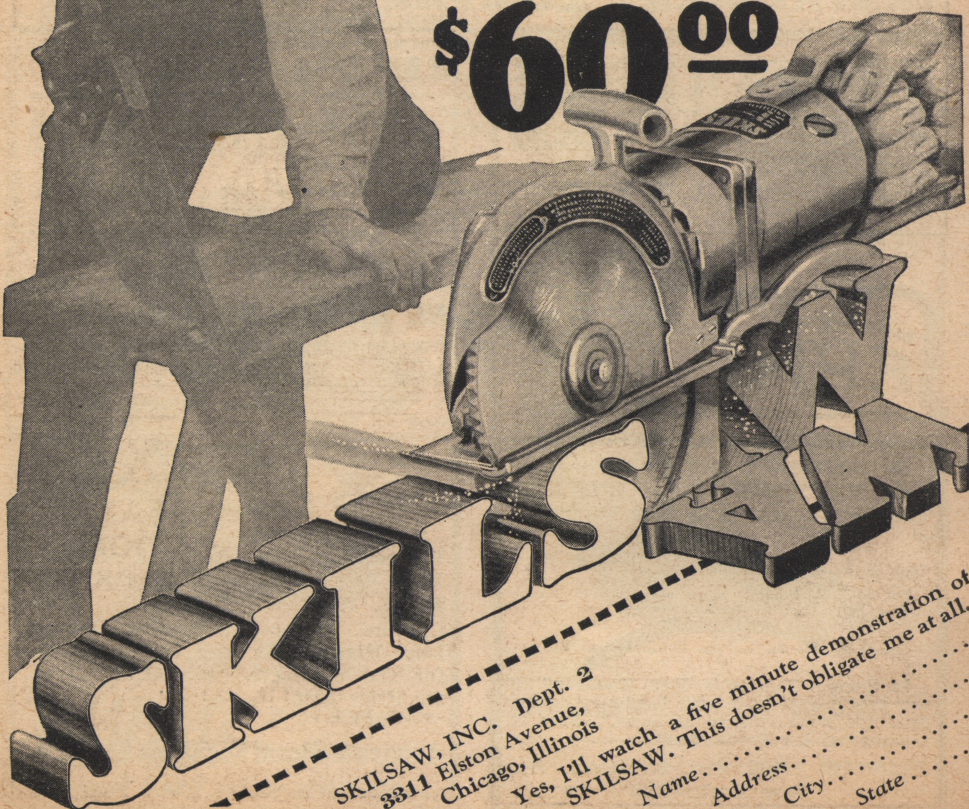
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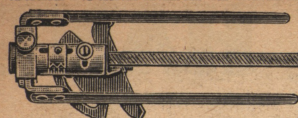
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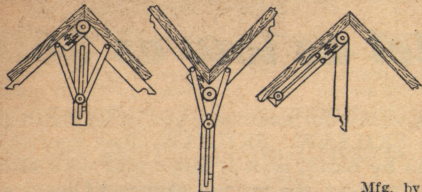
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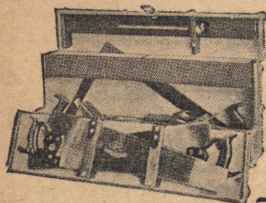
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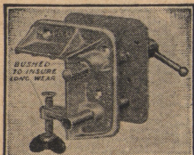
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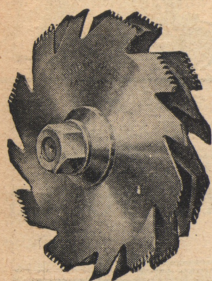
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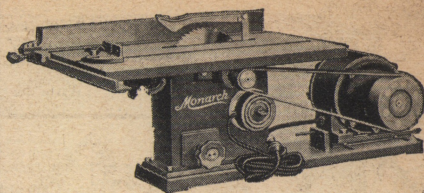


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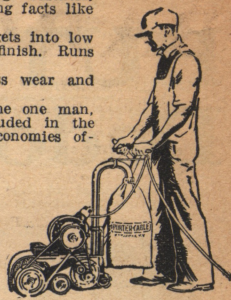
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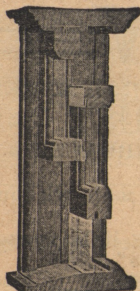
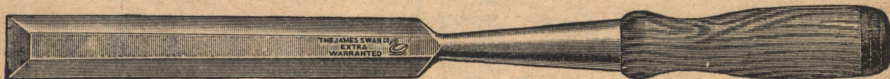
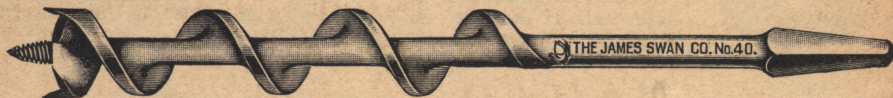
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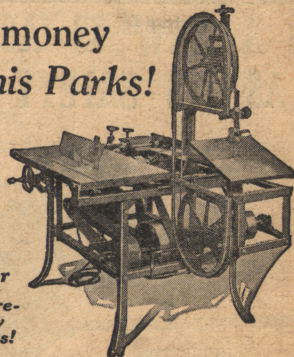
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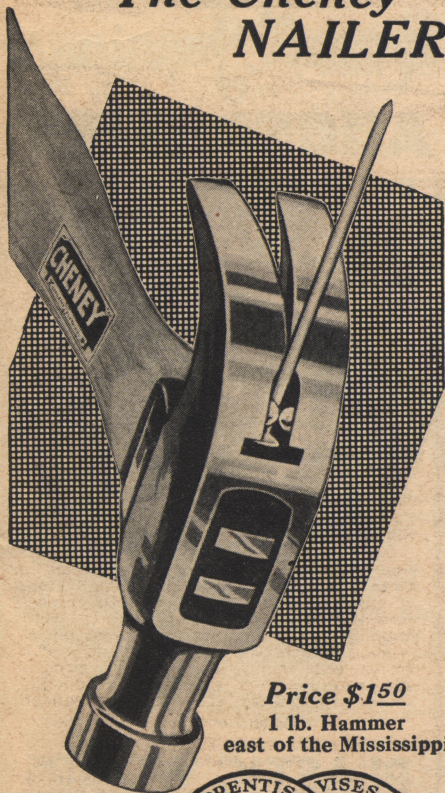
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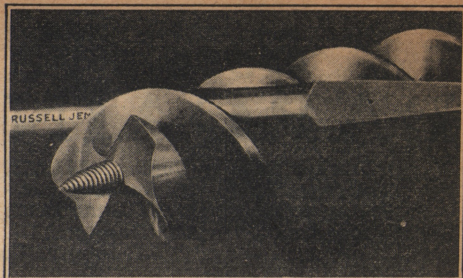
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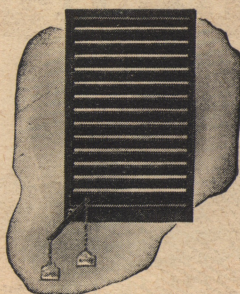
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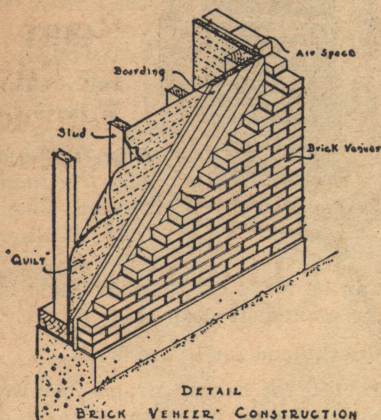
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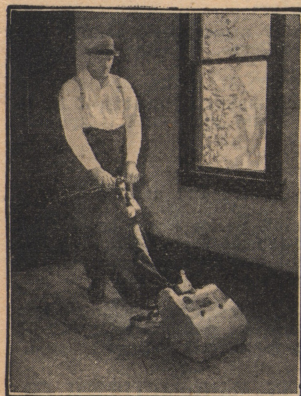
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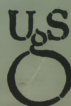
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